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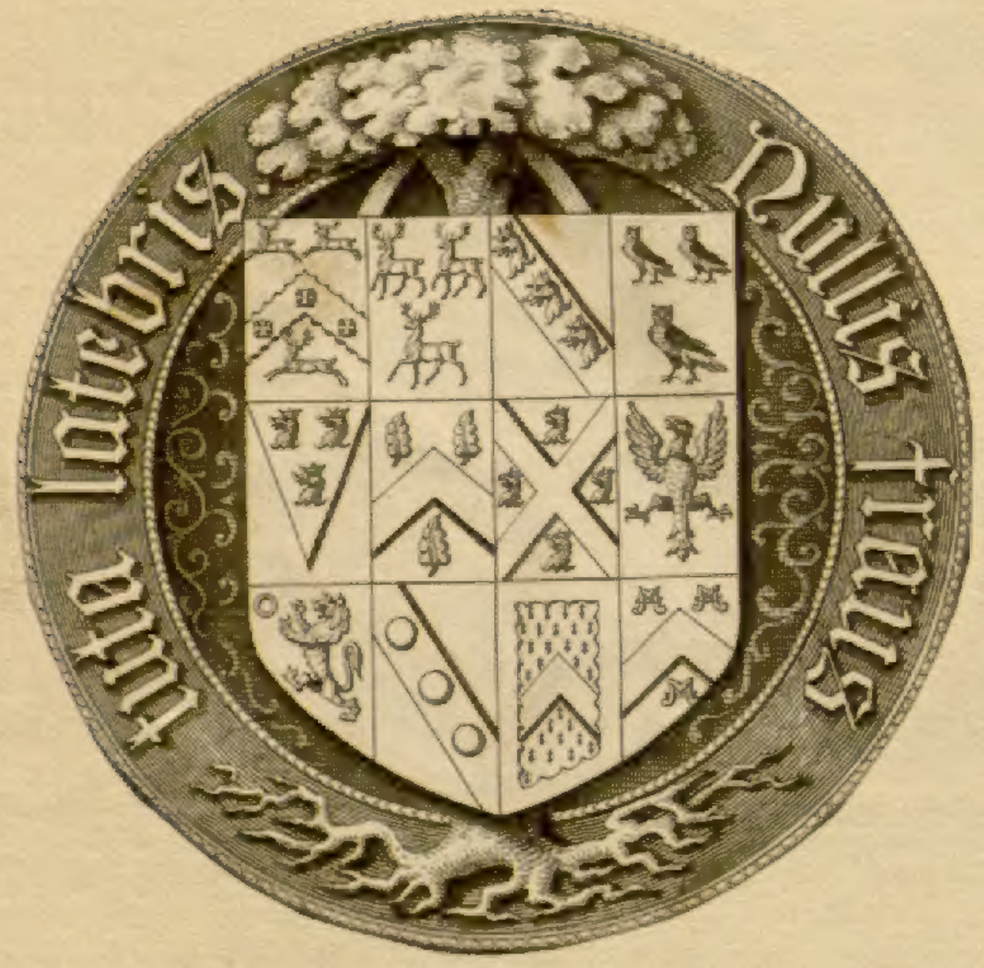

WILLIAM WESLEY & Son,
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28 Essex Street, Strand,
LONDON.

HISTORIA
Plantarum Succulentarum :

COMPLECTENS,

Haſce Inſequentes PLANTAS,

ALOEN ſcilicet, FICOIDEN, CEREI, MELOCARDUM

Aliáſque ejus Generis,

Quæ in *Horto Sicco* coli non poſſunt.

SECUNDUM

Prototypum, putà Naturam, in TABELLIS ÆNEIS INSCULPTAS.

EARUNDEM

Deſcriptiones huc accedunt, & Cultura.

DECAS. I.

A RICARDO BRADLEY, *Regiæ Societatis Socio.*

LONDINI:

Impenſis AUTHORIS, CIↃCICCXVI.

Mo.Bot. Garden,
1902.

THE

HISTORY

OF

SUCCULENT PLANTS:

CONTAINING,

The ALOES, FICOID'S (or FIG-MARY-GOLDS) TORCH THISTLES, MELON-THISTLES, and such others as are not capable of an *Hortus-siccus*.

Engraved, from the *Originals*, on *Copper-Plates*.

With their *Descriptions*, and Manner of Culture.

DECADE I.

By RICHARD BRADLEY, *Fellow of the Royal Society.*

LONDON:

Printed for the AUTHOR. MDCCXVI.

Viro HONORATISSIMO,

ROBERTO BALLE, Armigero,

In PRÆDIO Suo Suburbano

Vulgo Cambden-Houſe,

IN

Comitatu Middleſexiæ,

Regiæ Societatis SOCIO,

Hanc Primam DECADEM Succulentarum Plantarum, in Teſſeram veri Obſequii ea qua par eſt Obſervantia,

D. D. D.

RICHARD BRADLEY.

To my Honour'd Friend,

ROBERT BALLE, Esq;

OF

CAMBDEN-HOUSE,

IN THE

County of *Middlesex*,

AND

Fellow of the Royal Society:

As a Grateful Acknowledgment of his many Favours; This first *Decade* of *Succulent Plants*, with all due Respect, is most humbly Presented and Dedicated,

By,

His most Oblig'd, most Humble,

and most Obedient Servant,

RICHARD BRADLEY.

Ad Lectorem.

JAM ante aliquot retrò annos colligere incepi ejus Generis Plantas quæ commodè in hoc Tractatu describi possent; quo, quinquaginta figuras tantùm, quemadmodum ego tum temporis cogitabam, contineri volui. Sed postquam rem ipsam perpendissem, satis vidi utilitatem meam ex Studio Botanico, adeò fore modicam atque tenuem, ut Tabellarum Ænearum Sculpturam ne vix quidem penderet, mutavi consilium aliquandiu illas reddendi publicas, donec Amicorum tandem rogationibus (qui hoc Institutum meum plane neglectum iri noluerunt; cùm jamjam Tabellæ plures essent perfectæ resumserim priora mea consilia,

To the Reader.

IT is now some Years since I have began to collect such Plants as might properly take place in the following Treatise; which at first was design'd to have contain'd fifty Figures only; but finding that the Spirit of Botany *was not powerful enough to pay the expence of Engraving the Copper-Plates, I have for some time discontinued my Thoughts of Publishing it; till now, at the Desire of some Friends (who are unwilling the Design should be totally laid aside, when many Tables are already finish'd) I have renew'd my former Resolution of Printing it; but in such*

To the Reader.

a Manner as will be more easy to the Purchaser, and may tend to make the Design more Perfect than it could have been in the first proposed Method.

The Publishing of these Icons *in* Decades, *will give me Liberty (if I meet with Encouragement) to continue the Designing and Engraving of every Succulent Plant which is or can be discover'd either by my self or Correspondents; but as it will not be possible for me to Collect at once all of one Tribe, so I shall not be capable of observing any strict Order in the Ranging and Classing of them.*

Before I conclude, I must acquaint my Reader, that whatsoever Figures I shall Publish, will be (as near as I can make them) perfect Copies of those Plants they are to represent, and shall be Engraved by the best Hands.

Ad Lectorem.

illas cum vulgo communicandi, & ea quidem Methodo, quæ & Emptoribus, & totius Operis perfectioni, quam prima descripta Methodus, longè accommodatior est & convenientior.

Editio harum Iconum per Decades, temporis mihi præbebit satis (si ex re mea, id laboris fore percepero) ut describantur & insculpantur aliæ Succulentæ Plantæ sive à meipso, sive ab amicis detectæ. Sed quemadmodum Plantæ omnes ejus Classis una vice à me inveniri non possunt, ita ratio illas disponendi in Classes certas, observare non possumus.

Denique, *Benevole Lector*, sic tu tibi persuadeas velim, omnes Plantarum Imagines quas tecum sum communicaturus, genuinarum Plantarum Expressiones erunt (quantum id fieri possit) verissimæ, & ab optimis elaboratæ Sculptoribus.

THE

1

H: Hulsbergh Sculp:

Cereus *erectus maximus* Americanus *hexangularis*, flore *albo radiato.*

Great upright Torch-Thistle.

ADAMUS HOLT vir longè ingeniosissimus, in Ædibus *Episcopi Londinensis* quæ sunt in *Oppido* vulgò *Fulham*, primus erat inter *Britannos* qui coluit fovitque Plantam hanc quam aspicis pulcherrimam. Cujus ex terra Ortus mirabilis profectò est visu. Surgit etenim Columnæ adinstar, foliis ramisque vacua, pedes viginti plus minus alta; quemadmodum in *Horto* Medico *Amstelodamensi*, & *Lugduni* Batavorum ipse vidi: Gramineâ viriditate nitet, form plerumque sexangularis est, & aliquando septem ostentat angulos, in quorum extremitatibus spinarum extant noduli, fusci cujusdam

THis *Beautiful Plant was first rais'd in* England, *by the Ingenious Mr.* Adam Holt, *at the Bishop of* London's *Palace at* Fulham. *It is wonderful to see this Plant rise out of the Earth in a Pillar-like Form, shooting directly upwards, without* Leaves *or* Branches, *till it will attain to the height of about twenty Foot, as I have seen it in the* Gardens *of* Amsterdam *and* Leyden. *It is of a Grass-green Colour, for the most part it has six, but some times seven Ribs. On the Edges are Knots of Spines of a light brown, representing little*

Stars,

Stars, from these Knots come forth the Flowers *about* July *or* Auguſt; *they are radiated with white* Petals, *having a large Thrum of Apices in the midſt, of a Sulphur Colour.*

The whole Flower, when it is Blown, is about four Inches over; but as yet, the Fruit *has not come to Perfection in* Europe, *notwithſtanding it has bloſſom'd in the Gardens of* Verſailles, Amſterdam, Leyden, *and thoſe belonging to Sir* Richard Child, *Bart. at* Wanſted, *in* Eſſex.

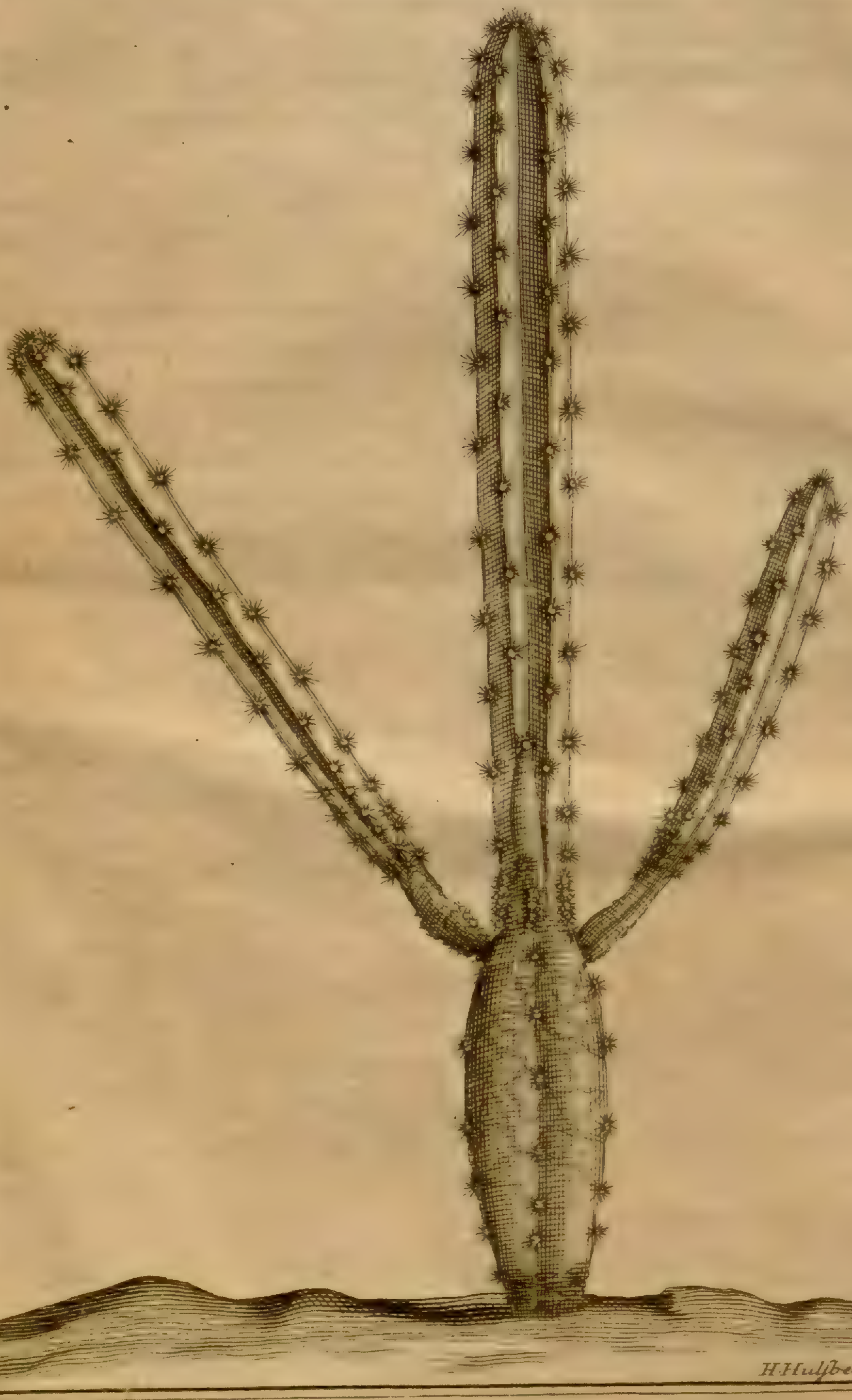
The Top of this Plant being cut off in the Summer Months, may be planted in the Earth, and will ſtrike Root. It muſt have little Water and a dry Air, but it is the leaſt tender of any in this Tribe.

coloris ad albedinem aliquantulum accedentis, ſtellulis non diſſimiles; ex quibus nodulis, menſibus *Julio* & *Auguſto*, naſcuntur *flores*, petalis albicantibus radiati, cum frequentiſſimis Apicibus in medio, coloris planè Sulphurei.

Flos cùm ad plenam maturitatem pervenerit, digitos quatuor præterpropter eſt latus; *Fructum* ejus maturum in *Europa* hactenus vidit nemo, quamvis in *Horto* Regis *Galliæ*, *Amſtelodami*, *Lugduni Batavorum*, necnon in prædio viri Illuſtriſſimi, *D. Richardi Child*, vulgò *Wanſted*, in Comitatu *Eſſex*, abundè efflоruerit.

Summitatem hujus Plantæ ſi amputaveris, & in terra plantaveris, radices aget; modò eam identidem aqua aſperſeris & Aere libero tenueris, omnium quippe plantarum eſt minime delicata.

Cereus



H.Hulsbergh Sculp

Cereus Americanus Hexangularis minor.

PLanta hæc in locis Saxosis nascitur, ubi formæ columnaris emittit ramulos ad tantam altitudinem, ut se sustinere nequeant, sed deorsum inclinando radices agunt, hi ramusculi sexangularis sunt formæ, obsiti spinulis, colorisque planè straminei.

In *villa Regia* vulgò *Hampton-Court*, necnon in *Horto* Medico *Amstelodamensi* vidi hanc plantam, quidem, sed in nullo horum locorum flores ferentem me vidisse memini.

Eam facilè propagabis, modò in Terra eam digitum unum profundam plantaveris Æstivis mensibus, aquæ parum, terram leviorem, Aerem vero calidum exigit & siccum.

Small Six-rib'd Torch-Thistle.

THis Plant is commonly found to prosper among Rocks, *where it will put forth its Pillar-like Stems several Foot in length, shooting upright, till it wants Strength to maintain it self, and inclines towards the Earth, and takes Root. The Stems of this sort are Six-rib'd, bearing on the Edges small Knots of Spines, of a Straw Colour.*

I have seen this Plant in the Gardens of Hampton-Court, *and* Amsterdam; *but at neither of those places has it yet produc'd any Flower.*

It is easily propagated, by setting one of the Stems an Inch deep in the Earth, during the Summer Months. It requires very little Water, a light Soil, and a warm dry Air.

Three-ribb'd Torch-Thistle.

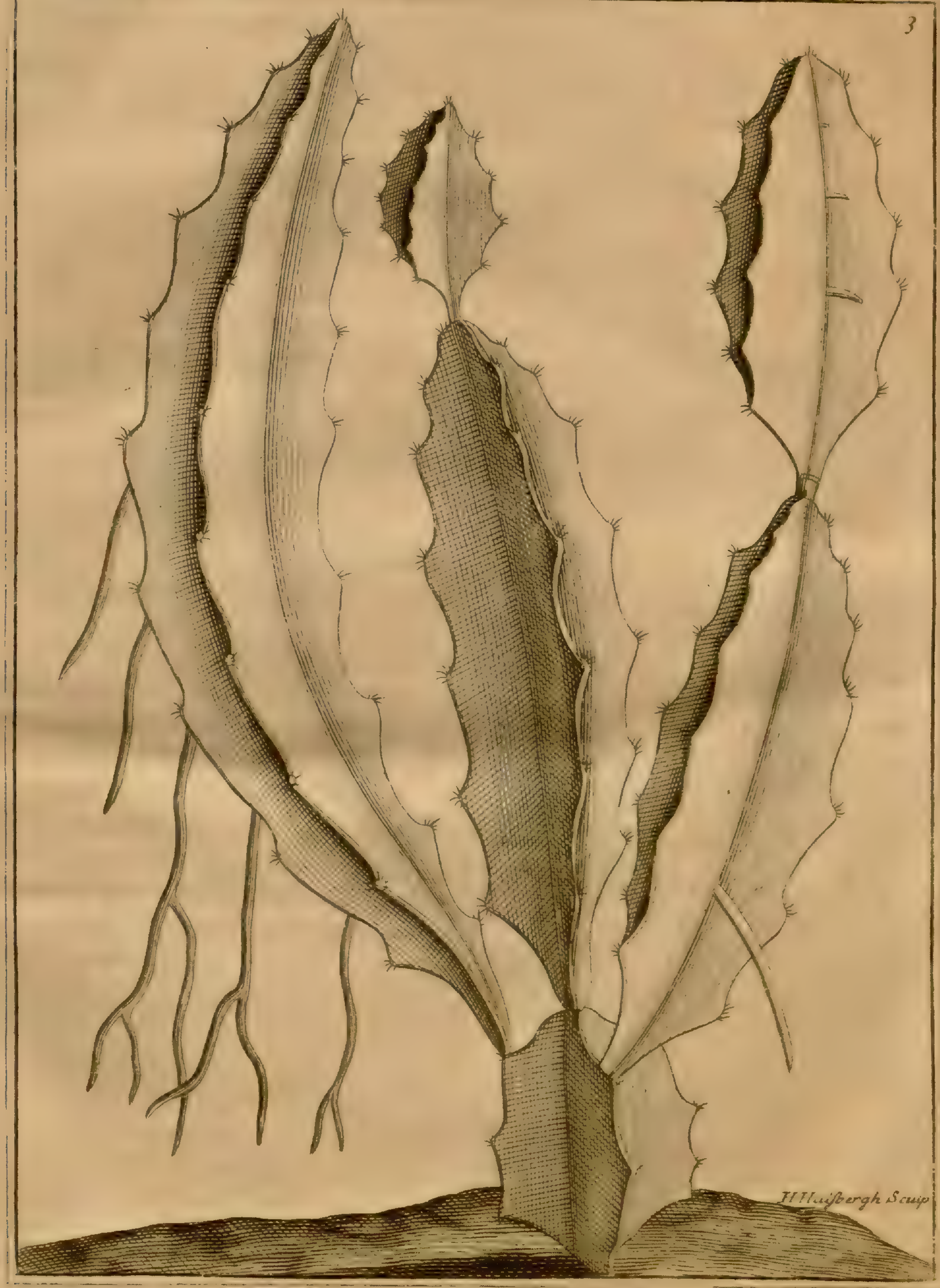
THis Plant is found growing in ſtony Places, ſtriking Root as it runs on the Ground, and increaſing plentifully. The Leaves *(if we may ſo call them) are three corner'd, of a Graſs-green Colour, ſet with Knots of ſmall yelloviſh Spines on the Edges. I have ſeen one of theſe Leaves near three Foot in length, with above forty* Roots *ſpringing out from the ſides of it; but, as yet, it has produc'd no Flower with us, notwithſtanding there are ſome Extraordinary large Plants of this Sort in the Royal Gardens at* Hampton-Court, *which ſtrike root in the Walls of the Conſervatory, and are near ſixteen foot high.*

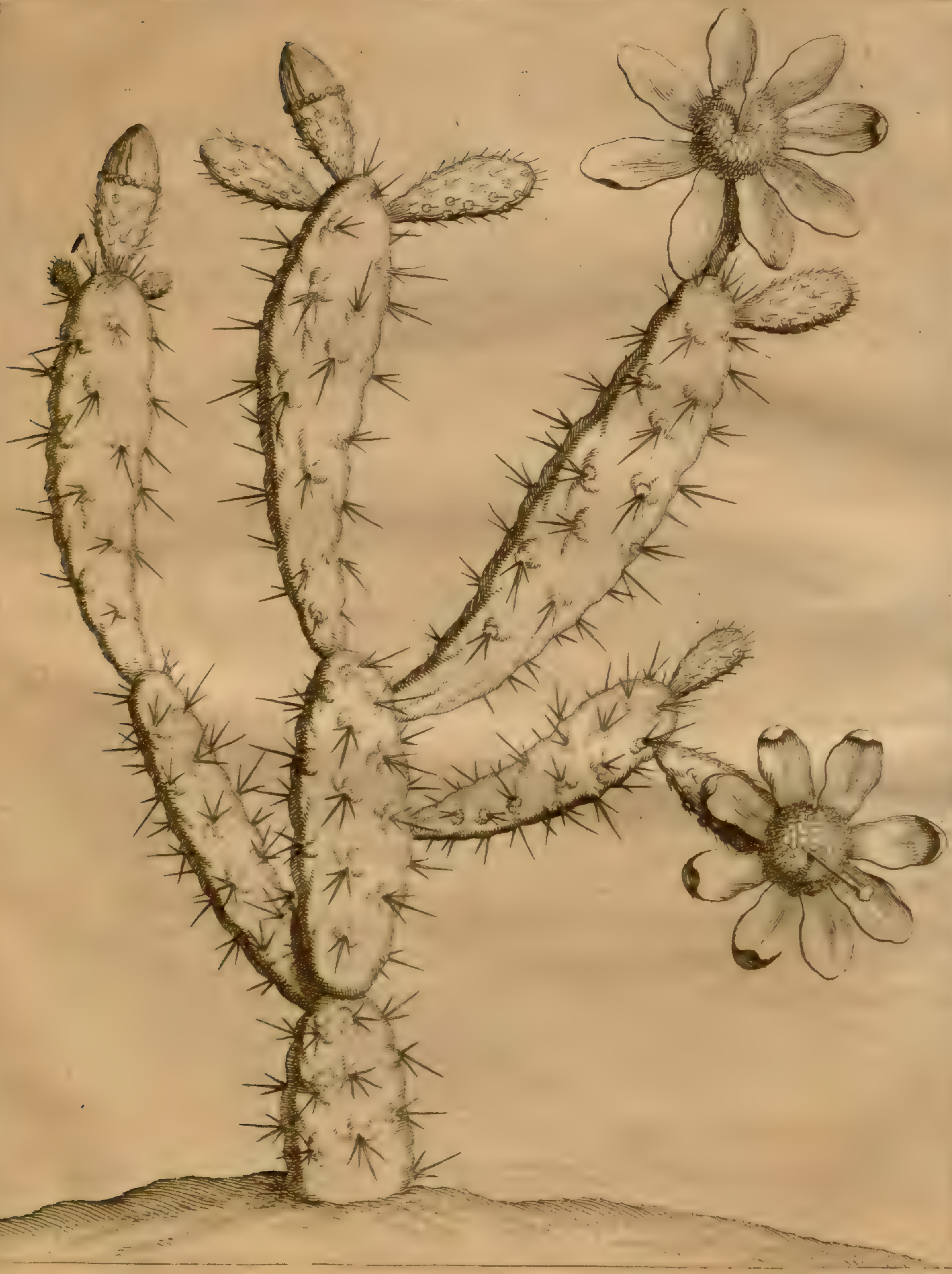
This Plant requires little Water, and a very dry warm Air, for which Reaſon it is always kept within Doors.

Cereus Americanus Triangularis radicoſa.

PLanta hæc in locis Saxoſis naſcitur, agens radices ampliſſimas eundo, folia ejus (ſi ea appellatione illa inſignire fas ſit) triangularis ſunt figuræ, & gramineæ viriditatis, ſpinoſis nodulis colore ſubflavidis, extremitates ejus armatas vides, folia tres pedes longa vidi, radices quadraginta vel eo plures ex ſuis fimbriis in terram agentia. Nullos hactenus in *Anglia* protulit Flores, etiamſi in Palatio vulgò *Hampton-Court*, plantæ ejus generis inveniantur ampliſſimæ, ſedecim circiter pedes altæ, in Muros Hypocauſti radices ſuas agentes. Planta hæc irriganda eſt ſubinde, in Aere ſicco & valde calido conſervanda eſt, quamobrem ſub tecto retinenda eſt ſedulo.

Opuntia


H Huisbergh Sculp



Opuntia minima Americana, ſpinoſiſſima, flore Sulphureo.

PLanta hæc in locis Saxoſis naſcitur; *folia* ejus quæ plerumque longa ſunt digitos duos, frequentiſſimis obſita ſpinulis, colore flavidis; planta ipſa longitudine pedes duos rarò ſuperat in noſtris regionibus, ubi hactenus nullos protulit Fructus neque Flores, niſi in *Prædio* vulgò *Badminton* (cura & arte Illuſtriſſimæ Dominæ *Ducisſæ* de *Beaufort*, piæ memoriæ, reique naturalis fautricis maximæ) ubi hæc planta, menſe *Junio* emiſit flores, cujus Petala ſulphurei ſunt coloris, Apices ejus vero albicantes aliquantulum. *Fructus* ejus ad magnitudinem juſtam quidem, ad maturitatem vero non pervenerunt.

Propaganda eſt hæc planta ſi ejus folia ſeparatim in terram profunda ſemidigitum plantaveris, & modicè irrigaveris aquâ.

Pinpillow, or *Minion* PRICKLY PEAR.

THIS Plant is found growing in Stony places; the Leaves *of it are commonly about two Inches in length, and are very thick ſett with Spines of a Straw-colour; the whole Plant ſeldom exceeds two Foot high in our Climate, where it has not been known to produce either Flower or Fruit, unleſs in the Gardens at* Badminton, *belonging to that imcomparable Patroneſs of Natural Learning, the late Dutcheſs of* Beaufort, *by whoſe excellent Skill and Direction, this Plant was brought to bloſſom about* June; *the Petals of the* Flowers *are of a Sulphur Colour, the Apices more inclining to White; the* Fruit, *altho' it was full grown, did not come to Maturity.*

This Plant is propagated by ſetting ſingle Leaves *of it about half an Inch deep in the Earth, and requires very little Water.*

Starr

Star-pointed *Ficoid*, or Fig-Marygold, of the *Cape* of *Good-hope.*

Ficoides Capensis, *frutescens*, Folio *tumido*, *extremitate stellata*, Flore *purpureo.*

THIS Ficoid *(or* Fig-Marygold*) is of quick growth, but seldom exceeds the height of two Foot in our Gardens*; *the* Leaves *of this, and many others of this Tribe, are set on in cross pairs at the Joynts, they are of a bright Green, elegantly variegated with little Vessels which compose their Covering; these* Leaves *are adorn'd at their points with Star-like* Thorns, *very White and Tender.*

The Flowers *shew themselves about* August, *they are Radiated, and of a beautiful Purple Colour; but I have not yet seen any Ripe* Fruit *of this Plant in* England; *although this kind is common enough in every curious Garden.*

We may propagate this sort, by setting the Slips of it in the Earth about June *or* July, *it will bear Watering, and may be exposed to the open Air from* May *till about* October; *for this, and all others of the same Tribe, delight to be abroad when the Air is not too sharp.*

Ficoides hæc citissimè crescit, sed in nostris hortis pedes duos altitudine rarò superat; hujus aliarumque plantarum ejusdem familiæ, *folia* per pares cruciatim sunt posita in articulationibus, colorem si respicias viriditatis sunt splendentissimæ, eleganter variegata vasculis dicta folia tegentibus, quæque in summitatibus suis stellata sunt, cum albicantibus spinulis iisque tenerrimis.

Mense *Augusti* flores emittit radiatos, eosque elegantissimos purpurei coloris. *Fructus* hujus plantæ in *Anglia* hactenus me vidisse non memini, quamvis passim apud Hortulanos curiosiores invenienda est hæc planta.

Eam propagabis facilè si ejus ramusculum in terram inseueris mensibus *Junii* & *Julii*; irriganda est subinde, in Aere libero manere potest ab initio mensis *Maii*, ad mensem *Octobrem* usque; hæc planta etenim ejusque generis aliæ, amant Aerem liberum, nisi planè nimis frigidum.

Ficoides

H. Hulsbergh Sc:

H. Hulsbergh Sc:

Ficoides Capenſis *fruteſcens*, Foliis *teretibus confertis glaucis*, Flore *albo.*

PLanta hæc, eodem modo quo illa quam ſupra proximè deſcripſimus eſt propaganda, menſibus puta æſtivis inſerendo in terram ejus ramuſculum; formam præ ſe fert Arbuſculi pulcherrimi, pedem unum plus minus alti. *Caulis* ejus dureſcit & ligneſcit, *folia* racematim proferens glauca. Ad media Æſtatis in ramuſculorum extremitatibus emittit *flores* argentei, ſed centrum verſus ſtraminei fere coloris.

Fructus ejus maturos *Britannia* noſtra hactenus non protulit.

Grey Spindle-leav'd Fig-Marygold.

THIS Plant, like the former, may be propagated by Planting Slips of it in Earth, during the Summer Months.

It makes a pretty Shrub, commonly about a Foot high, the Stalks *become hard and woody, bearing their* Leaves *in Cluſters, of a pale Green. About* Midſummer *the* Flowers *appear at the extremities of the Branches, of a Silver-colour, but inclining to a pale Yellow in their Center.*

The Fruit *of this ſort has not yet ripen'd in* England.

Green

Green Spindle-leav'd Fig-Marygold.

THIS may be increas'd after the same manner as the foregoing Plant, and, like it, makes a Shrub of about a Foot high, the Stalks *are woody, bearing Grass-green* Leaves *in pairs, at the Joynts.*

About October *the* Flowers *begin to appear, of an Orange-colour before they open, but being once Blown their* Petals *are of a bright Yellow, only tip'd at their points with Orange.*

I have not yet seen the Fruit *of this Plant ripe in* England.

Ficoides Capensis *frutescens*, Folio *tereti punctato*, Petalis *luteis.*

HÆC *Planta* haud secus quam illa superius modo descripta potest propagari, Arbusculum etenim est pedem unum præterpropter altum. *Caules* ejus, sunt lignosi, *Folia* autem Gramineæ sunt viriditatis, & ad articulationem binatim posita.

Mense Octobris *Flores* apparent qui pomi Aurantii referunt colorem, sed postquam sint explicati, eorum petala flavidissimi sunt coloris, sed in extremitatibus aureis variegata punctulis.

Nullus hactenus in *Anglia* hujus plantæ fructus, apparuit maturus.

Ficoides

H. Hulsbergh Sculp:

Ficoides Capenſis, Folio *tereti Argenteo*, Petalis *perplurimis Aurantiacis.*

HÆC planta Arbuſculum eſt ſuperioribus non diſſimile, eodem modo propagandum, inſerendo puta in terram ejus ramuſculos.

Caules habet lignoſos, fuſci coloris, *Folia* per paria ex Articulationibus emittens, punctis variegata Argenteis, quæ, ſole ſplendente, hujus plantæ pulchritudinem augent plurimum.

Flores ejus apparent ad ultima *Æſtivi* temporis in ramulorum extremitatibus. *Petala* eorum denique Aurei & Aurantii mixtim coloris; ad meridiem ſe apperiunt, quemadmodum & aliæ hujus generis plantæ. *Fructum* maturum hactenus apud me non protulit.

Silver Spindle-leav'd Fig-Marygold.

THIS Plant *is a Shrub, like the former, eaſily propagated from Slips or Cuttings.*

The Stalks *are ſometimes woody, of a Browniſh Colour, bearing the Leaves in pairs at the Joynts. Theſe* Leaves *are ſeemingly powder'd with Silver, which gives a Beautiful Luſtre to the Plant, when the Sun ſhines upon it.*

The Flowers *appear, at the latter end of the* Summer, *on the tops of the Branches, their* Petals *are finely intermix'd with Gold and Orange Colours; theſe Bloſſoms always open at Noon, as many others of this Tribe uſually do. The* Fruit *has not yet ripen'd with me.*

Creeping Spindle-Leav'd Fig-Marygold.

THis Ficoid (*or* Fig Marygold) *is of quick Growth, running upon the Ground, and taking Root at every Joynt; the Stalks are very small and tender, bearing Leaves in Pairs, of a Grass-green Colour.*

The Flowers *shew themselves about Midsummer, at the ends of the* Branches; *their Petals are of a beautiful Scarlet, the Apices of a Limon Colour. I have not yet seen any* Fruit *of this Plant ripe in* England.

Ficoides Capensis, humilis tereti Folia, flore coccineo.

FIcoides hæc citissimè crescit, in terram serpendo & ex qualibet articulatione dimittit radices. *Caules* graciles sunt & teneri, *Folia* binatim ferens gramineæ viriditatis, *Flores* in extremitatibus ramorum apparent coccinei planè coloris, *Apices* vero Pomi citrini colorem æmulantes; *Fructus* maturos hujus plantæ nondum vidi.

Ficoides

H.Hulsbergh Sculp.

H.Hulsbergh Sculp.

Ficoides Capensis, *humilis*, Fol. *Cornuo Cervina referentis*, Petalis *luteis, nocti-flora.*

PLanta hæc rarissimè superat digitos quinque, quæ & lentè admodum crescit, *Caules* ejus sunt lignosi, *Folia* glauca ferens binatim.

Flores in summitate ejus apparent mense *Maii*, coloris citrini, & quod observatu dignum, ante Solis occasum, sese nunquam explicantes.

Ramusculi hujus Plantæ facilè agunt radices mense Junii vel Julii, terra modo sit levioris naturæ, Aquæ parum, Aerem temperatè calidum in hyeme exigit. Hæc etenim Axioma est generale & Verissimum, quanto succulentior fit planta, tanto minus exigit Aquæ.

FINIS.

Night-flowring *Harts-horn* Fig-Marygold.

THis Plant *seldom exceeds five Inches in height, and is very slow of Growth, the Stalks are Woody, bearing the Leaves in Pairs, somewhat resembling* Bucks-horn *in their figure, and of a whitish green Colour.*

The Flowers *appear in* May *on the top of the Plant, of a Limon Colour, with this Singularity, That they never open till the Sun is gone down.*

Every little Sprout of this Plant will take Root, being planted in a light Soil about June *or* July; *it requires little Water, and moderate warm Air in the Winter; and we may lay it down as a Rule, that the more Succulent is any Plant, so does it require less Water.*

The END.

N. B. SI qui forsitan irrepserint hoc tempore errores, in Editione altera post duos menses, Deo dante instituenda, corrigentur diligentiùs. Insuper te monitum esse velim, mihi firmum esse propositum ad finem primas quinquaginta Plantas complectentis Tractatuli, Tabulam Synonymorum adjicere methodicam, quandoquidem plures ex his Plantis à me descriptis, apud Authores passim notantur suis nominibus.

N. B. *THe Errors of the Press, which may be found in this* Decade, *will be amended in the next, which is design'd to be Publish'd within two Month after this; and I think my self also obliged to give Notice, That as several of the* Plants *which will be found in this History, has already been named by Authors; so it is my Design to add, at the End of the first Fifty* Plants, *a Methodical Table of such* Synonims.

HISTORIA

Plantarum Succulentarum:

COMPLECTENS

Hasce Insequentes PLANTAS,

ALOEN scilicet, FICOIDEN, CEREUM, MELOCARDUM,

Aliasque ejus Generis,

Quæ in *Horto Sicco* coli non possunt.

SECUNDUM

Prototypum, puta Naturam, in TABELLIS ÆNEIS INSCULPTAS.

EARUNDEM

Descriptiones huc accedunt, & Cultura.

DECAS. II.

A RICARDO BRADLEY, *Regiæ Societatis Socio.*

LONDONI:

Impensis Authoris, prostant venales a *Gul. Mears* apud insigne *Agni* propè portam Templi.

CIↃ CICC XVII.

Mo.Bot. Garden,

1902.

THE

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The ALOES, FICOID's (or FIG-MARIGOLDS) TORCH-THISTIES, MELON-THISTLES, and such others as are not capable of an *Hortus-siccus*.

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LONDON:

Printed for *William Mears*, at the *Lamb* without *Temple-bar*.

MDCCXVII. [pr. 2 s.

N. B. There is a small Number printed on large Paper Colour'd.

Viro Præstantissimo

HANS SLOANE, Bar^t.

MEDICINÆ DOCTORI,

Socio Collegii Medicorum Londonensi,

ET

SOCIETATIS REGALIS

NEC NON

ACADEMIÆ SCIENTIARUM Parisiis:

In Grati animi Testimonium omni obsequio & officio hanc *Secundam Decadem,*

D. D. D.

Multis illi vinculis obstrictus,

RICARDUS BRADLEY.

TO

Sir *HANS SLOANE*, Bar^t.

DOCTOR of PHYSICK,

Fellow of the *College of Physicians*,

And of the

ROYAL SOCIETY,

MEMBER of the

ROYAL ACADEMY

OF

SCIENCES in *PARIS*:

As a Grateful Acknowledgment of his many Favours, this *Second Decade* of *Succulent Plants* is, with all Reſpect, moſt humbly Dedicated and Preſented,

By His

Moſt Obedient Humble Servant,

RICHARD BRADLEY.

Aloe *Americana*, Folio *in Longum Aculeum Abeunte* C. B.

ALOE hæc in hortis nostris quam alibi locorum longe est frequentior, & Aeris frigidi adeo patiens, ut hujus generis plantam per totam Hiemem a Brumâ minime læsam me Vidisse meminerim. Folia ejus ad justam magnitudinem protrusa, pedes quatuor sunt aliquando plus minus longa, lata digitos sex, crassa verò prope radicem digitos præter propter tres, colorem Glaucum planè referunt, quorum Extremitates spinis nigris sunt obsitæ.

In Villa Regia Vulgo *Hampton-Court* Maximam sanè ejus generis plantam Anno 1714. pullulantem vidisse memini. Scapi floriferi a plantæ

Common American ALOE.

THIS Aloe is more common in our English *Gardens than any other, and is so hardy that I have known it to remain abroad all the Winter without suffering by the Frost: The Leaves when they are full grown are sometimes near four foot long, six inches broad, and three thick near the Root; they are of the colour of Verdegris, beset with black Spines on their Edges.*

The largest Plants of this kind that I have ever seen, were in the Royal Gardens at Hampton-Court, *where they blossom'd in the Year*

1714

1714. *The Flower-Stems, which came directly out of the Center of the Plant shot upright about* 17 *foot high, and divided themselves into many Branches upon the Extremity of which came forth the Flowers in large Bunches of a yellow Colour, dropping a Liquor as sweet as Hony: Each Blossom was about* 4 *Inches in length besides the Stile and Apices which appear'd at least an Inch beyond the Petals.*

These two famous Plants had no less than 5 *Flower-Stems a piece, and continued their Blossom for above* 12 *Months and then dy'd.*

The last Year a large Plant of this kind blossom'd in the Gardens belonging to his Grace the D. of Buckingham *in* St. James's Park; *the Flower-Stem of that Plant was about the height of the former, and was branched in the same manner: and as I had frequent Oportunities of visiting these Plants while they were flowering, I can affirm that the common Story of their making a Noise when the Flowers open has no Truth in it.*

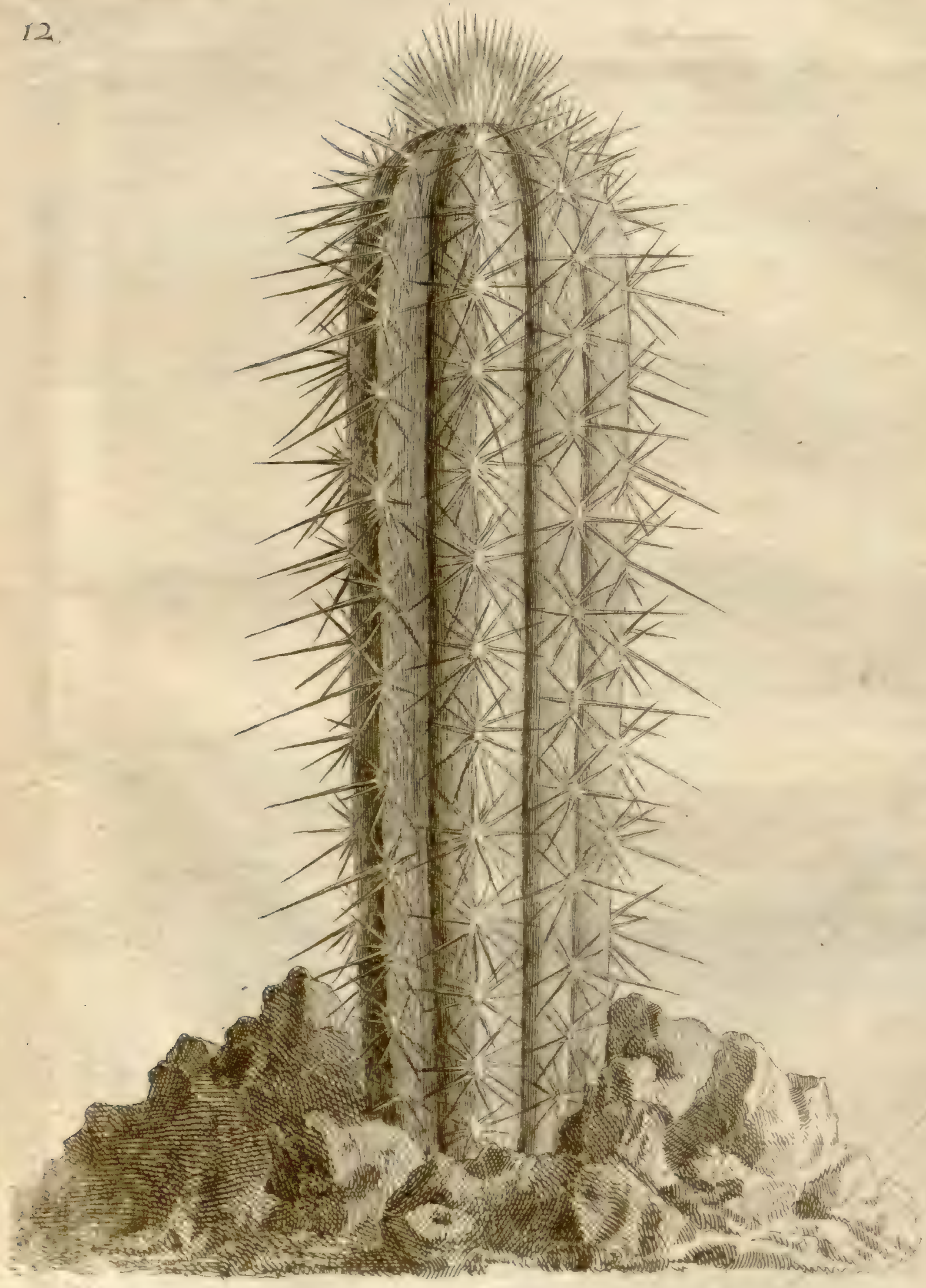
This Plant loves a light Sandy Soil, much Air, and little Water, and may be propagated from Suckers which frequently spring from the Roots.

meditullio prorumpentes pedes septemdecim, in sublime ferebantur, tum sese in ramusculos multos diviserunt, in quorum Extremitatibus racematim germinabant flores flavi quidem coloris, liquorem suavitate melli minimè inferiorem distillantes: Flos quique digitos quatuor plus minus erat longus præter stilum & apicem, qui à petalis mensuram digiti unius distare videbantur.

Duæ hæc plantæ celeberrimæ non minus quam quinque Scapos floriferos ostentabant & per menses duodecim Continuos usque florebant, tum marcescentes evanuerunt.

Anno superiore hujus generis plantam vidi in Horto Illustrissimi *Buckingamii* Ducis prope agrum vulgo St. *James Park.* Scapi ejus floriferi illos modò supra dictos omni ex parte referebant. Flores hujus plantæ cum strepitu aliquo erumpere ut nonnulli inconditè satis memoriæ tradiderunt, ausim affirmare (Expertus Enim loquor) figmentum esse ineptissimum.

Solum amat planta hæc arenosum & Levidense, Aeris multum, aquæ parum, illam propagabis si Virgulas ex radicibus ejus affatim & abundè erumpentes, in terram inserueris.



Cereus *Americanus Octangularis*, ſpinis *albicantibus.*

HIC Cereus paſſim eſt obvius in Indiâ Occidentali & in rupibus creſcens, ramos ſuos Columnæ-formes ad magnam altitudinem propellens. Species hæc Octangularis eſt, atque a ſuis marginibus ſpniarum albarum nodulos digitum unum præter propter longos, emittens. Cacumen, vel plantæ ſummitas lanuginoſâ congerie dictarum ſpinarum eſt ornata, quemadmodum ante Oculos ponet hæc figura, quæ juſtas ipſius plantæ in meo horto, hoc tempore creſcentis, exhibet dimenſiones. In Villa Regia *Hampton-Court* hujus generis plantas vidi plurimas, ſed hactenus in *Europâ* Effloruiſſe nondum mihi conſtat. Planta eſt tenerima, aquam & aerem frigidum minime ferens.

Great White TORCH-THISTLE.

THIS Cereus *is very common in the* Weſt-Indies, *growing among the Rocks, and ſhooting forth its Pillar-like Stems upright to a great Height. This Sort is Octangular, putting forth Knots of white Spines from the Edges of its Ribs about an Inch in Length. The Top of the Plant is adorned with a large Cluſter of the ſame Thorns mix'd with white Wool, as is expreſſed in the Figure, which is exactly the Dimenſions of the Plant I had in my Garden. At the Royal Gardens at* Hampton-Court, *I have ſeen many of this Sort; but I have not heard it has yet bloſſomed in* Europe. *It is very tender, and ſhould be kept from Water and Cold Air.*

Long

Long-single-Thorn'd-Euphorbium.

THIS Curious Plant is a Native of Africa, *where it flourishes in Rocky Ground. It is yet so little known in* Europe, *that I have only found it growing in the* Leyden *Gardens, where there is but one Plant of it of the Size and Figure of that represented in the Plate: It grows after the Manner of a* Cereus, *but is so full of Milky Juice, that it issues out at the least Wound. The Spines are of a reddish Brown Colour, set on singly at every Joint on each Rib. Among which, towards the Top of the Plant, come forth the Flowers of the same Colour in* May. *This may be propagated by Cuttings, like others of the same Tribe, and loves a warm dry Air.*

Euphorbium *Capense*, spinis *longis simplicibus.*

PLanta hæc quam aspicis Curiosissima Africano cælo est orunda in rupibus locisq; saxosis Efflorescens. In Europa hactenus adeo est hospes & incognitus ut si excipiam hortum Lugduno-Batavum (ubi plantam unam tantum, figuram hanc magnitudine referentem inveni) nullibi locorum eam mihi obviam venisse memini. Crescit eodem more ac *Cereus* sed succo lacteo ita abundans ut ex minimâ incisione humor iste diffluat abundantèr. Ejus spinæ fusci sunt coloris, singulatim ad nodos cujusque lateris positæ, ex quarum medio ad summitates plantæ erumpunt flores in mense Maii ejusdem plane coloris. Propagatur quemadmodum & aliæ hujus generis plantæ, amatq; aerem calidum atque Aridum.

Ficoides *Capensis, Caryophilli* folio, flore *aureo speciosо.*

AFricana hæc est planta, Arbusculum referens, pedes duos altum. Folia ejus figuræ sunt triangularis, coloris vero graminei digitos fere quatuor longa racematim in Ramulorum summitatibus crescentia, ex quorum centro proveniunt flores coloris aurei in mensibus *Junii* atque *Julii.*

Terra arenosa, Aer temperatus, Aquæ parum plantæ huic sunt in deliciis, Ex seminibus tantum (quantum ego novi) hæc planta propagari potest.

Pink-leav'd FIG-MARIGOLD.

THIS Plant is a Native of Africa, *making a Shrub about two Foot high. The Leaves are triangular, of a Grass-green Colour, about four Inches in Length, and growing in Clusters on the Tops of the Branches; from the Centre of which come forth the Flowers of a bright Yellow Colour in* June *and* July.

It delights in a Sandy Soil, an open temperate Air, and little Water. I have not yet been able to raise this Plant any other Way than from Seed.

Short Star-pointed FIG-MARIGOLD.

THIS like the former is a Native of Africa, *and grows in dry Ground. The whole Plant ſeldom exceeds three Inches in Height; but runs cloſe to the Earth, putting forth little Branches, which are almoſt covered with rough Leaves of a Greyiſh Colour, adorned on their Points with Cluſters of tender white Spines in a Star-like Figure, with Spots of Orange Colour in their Centre. The Flowers are Purple, with white Thrums in the Middle, and open themſelves in* September. *We may propagate this like the former.*

Ficoides *Capenſis humilis*, folio *tereti, pilis in extremitate ſtellatis*, flore *purpureo.*

PLanta hæc quemadmodum & proximè ſuperius deſcripta ſolo Affricano originem ſuam acceptam refert, creſcitq; in locis aridis. Planta integra digitos tres altitudine raro ſuperat, & humilius prope terram creſcit, ramuſculos foliis aſperis fere coopertos, coloris glauci mittens, ſummitates vero ornatæ ſunt nodulis ſpinarum ſtellas referentium albicantium atque tenerrimarum cum punctulo aurantii coloris in ipſarum centro. Flores purpurei ſunt coloris, in medio verò albicante. In menſe Septembris pullulare & ſeſe aperire ſolent.

Eam propagabis facillimè, ſi ejuſdem ramuſculos terræ inſerueris ut moris eſt cum priùs deſcriptis.

Fiocides

Fig. 15.

Fig. 16.

Ficoides *Capensis procumbens Oleæ* folio, *flore albo, medio croceo.*

PLanta hæc ocyus crescit, ramulos suos digitos novem altos porrigens in unius æstatis spatio. Ejus folia glauci sunt coloris, binatim posita, quæ tenella sunt atque succulentissima.

Flores habent petalos albos, in medio verò ejusdem crocei sunt coloris aperiunt sese in mense Junii & Julii.

Modo superius dicto propaganda est hæc planta.

Olive-leav'd FIG-MARIGOLD.

THIS Plant is a quick Grower, shooting forth its Branches about nine Inches long in a Summer. The Leaves are of a pale Green, set on in Pairs upon the Stalks, which are tender, and full of Juice. The Flowers are composed of white Petals, with Thrums in their Centres of a Straw Colour, these open themselves in June *and* July, *and may be propagated then by planting Cuttings of them in light Soil.*

DOGS-CHAPS, or Tooth-leav'd FIG-MARIGOLD.

THIS Plant is found growing in Stony Places near the Cape of Good-Hope. *The Leaves are triangular, of a whitish Green Colour, about three Inches in Length, and grow in Clusters close to the Ground. The Flowers appear in* June *of a bright Yellow upon Foot-stalks, about five or six Inches high. It loves a warm dry Air, and little Water. It is raised by setting the Slips in* May.

Ficoides *Capensis humilis*, folio *triangulari propè summitatem dentato*, flore *luteo*.

IN locis saxosis crescit propè promontorium *Bonæ Spei*, folia ejus triangularis sunt figuræ, coloris quidem viridis ad albedinem aliquatenus accedentis, digitos tres longa propè terram racematim crescentia. Flores se ostentant in mense *Junii*, flavedinis sanè lucidissimæ, suis pediculis quinque vel sex digitos longi insistentes.

Aerem adamat calidum & aridum, aquæ verò parum, propagatur, terræ inserendo ejus ramusculos mense *Maii*.

Fig. 17.

Fig. 18.

Ficoides *Capensis humilis*, folio *triangulari in summitate dentato*, flore *minore purpurascente.*

FOlia hujus plantæ crescunt racematim propè terram fine pediculis digitos tres circiter longa, formam habentia triangularem & extremitates plane dentatas versus summitates.

Flores albi sunt, & per Medium cujusque petali colore purpureo striati, mense Junii vel Julii apparere soleant. Hæc tellurem ejusdem indolis, gradumque coloris exigit eundem, quem suprà monuimus.

Daisie-flower'd FIG-MARIGOLD.

THE Leaves of this Plant grow in Clusters close to the Ground, without any Foot-stalks. They are about three Inches long, triangular, and are notch'd on their Edges towards their Tops. The Flowers are white, striped with Purple thro' the Middle of each Petal, and appear commonly in June *or* July. *This requires the same Soil and Warmth with the former.*

ONION, or Quill-leaved FIG-MARIGOLD.

THE Leaves of this Plant grow in Clusters close to the Ground: They are about four Inches long, of a whitish Green Colour, and very Succulent. In May *the Flowers appear of a Straw Colour, upon very short Foot-stalks, seldom more than two Inches in Length. This Plant may be increased and ordered like the former.*

Ficoides *Capensis humilis, Cepæ folio,* flore *stramineo.*

FOlia hujus plantæ crescunt racematim propè Terram digitos quatuor præter propter longa, glaucum ostendentia colorem, & succo pleniſſima.

Mense Maio apparent flores, straminei quidem coloris pediculis brevissimis suffulti, digitos duos rarò superantes

Propagatur quemadmodum & proximè descripta planta.

Ficoides

Fig. 19.

Fig. 20.

Ficoides *Capensis ramosa, foliis minoribus, Noctiflora lutea.*

HÆC Ficoides quoque Africana planta, & inter tribules suos minimum est arbusculum. Folia vix frumenti granis majora, compactè satis & conjunctius posita in suos ramusculos, qui ad altitudinem trium digitorum & eo amplius elevantur in sublime.

Flores ex luteis petalis componuntur, in autumno sese ostendunt, cum hâc tamen differentiâ notabili ab omnibus plantis ejusdem generis, scilicet, quod non-nisi ad occasum solis sese aperiant.

Planta hæc quemadmodum proximè superius descripta, propagatur & colitur.

FINIS.

Small Night-flowering FIG-MARIGOLD.

THIS Fig-Marigold *is also a Native of* Africa, *and makes one of the smallest Shurbs of this Tribe. The Leaves are hardly bigger than Grains of Wheat, set pretty close together upon the Branches, which never rise above three Inches from the Ground. The Flowers, which are composed of Yellow Petals, shew themselves about Autumn, with this Difference from the others of this Kind, That they do not open till the Sun is down.*

The Plant may be propagated from Cuttings like the former, and loves the same Kind of Management.

The END.

Juſt Publiſh'd the following Books, printed for *W. Mears* at the *Lamb* without *Temple-Bar*.

A New Volume of Sermons (by *W. Fleetwood, D. D.* now Lord Biſhop of *Ely*) on ſeveral Occaſions, on remarkable Texts of Scripture. *Price* 5*s.*

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The Hiſtory of Succulent Plants, containing the Aloes, Ficoides, or (*Fig-Marigold*) Torch-Thiſtles, Melon-Thiſtles, and ſuch other as are not capable of an Hortus Siccus: Engrav'd from their Originals on Copper Plates, with their Deſcriptions and manner of Culture. Decade I. by *R. Bradly, F. R. S. price.* 2*s.*

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HISTORIA

Plantarum Succulentarum:

COMPLECTENS,

Hasce Insequentes PLANTAS,

ALOEN scilicet, FICOIDEN, CEREUM, MELOCARDUM

Aliasque ejus Generis,

Quæ in *Horto Sicco* coli non possunt.

SECUNDUM

Prototypum, puta Naturam, in TABELLIS ÆNEIS INSCULPTAS.

EARUNDEM

Descriptiones huc accedunt, & Cultura.

DECAS III.

A RICARDO BRADLEY, *Prof. Bot. Cantab.* R. S. S.

LONDINI:

Impensis AUTHORIS, Prostant Venales a *Gul. Mears* apud insigne *Agni* propè portam *Templi.* 1725.

Mo.Bot. Garden,
1902.

THE

HISTORY

OF

SUCCULENT PLANTS:

CONTAINING,

The ALOES, FICOID's (or FIG-MARY-GOLDS) TORCH THISTLES, MELON-THISTLES, and such others as are not capable of an *Hortus-siccus*,

Engraved, from the *Originals*, on *Copper-Plates*,

With their *Descriptions*, and Manner of Culture.

DECADE III.

By RICHARD BRADLEY, *Professor of* Botany *in the University of* Cambridge, *and* F. R. S.

LONDON:

Printed for *Will. Mears*, at the *Lamb* without *Temple-Bar*. 1725.

VIRO PRÆSTANTISSIMO

CAROLO DUBOIS, Armigero,

Regiæ Societatis Socio,

Hanc III. Decadem Succulentarum Plantarum in grati Animi Testimonium omni Obsequio & Officio,

D. D. D.

RICARDUS BRADLEY.

TO

CHARLES DUBOIS, Esq;

Fellow of the ROYAL SOCIETY:

As a Grateful Acknowledgment of his many Favours; This third *Decade* of *Succulent Plants* is, with the greatest Respect, most humbly Dedicated and Presented,

By,

His most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

RICHARD BRADLEY.

J. Pine Sculp.

Aloe Africana, *Margaritifera folio undiq; verrucis numerosissimis ornato, flore subviridi. Boerh. Ind.*

Small Pearl'd Aloe.

HÆC Planta, illius Ordinis ex pulcherrimis, primò è Promontorio Bonæ Spei ad Hortos Amstelodam enses allata erat; & in Angliam, Ipse primus omnium advexi.

THIS *Plant, which is one of the most beautiful of its Tribe, was first brought to the* Amsterdam *Gardens from the Cape of* Good-Hope, *and from* Amsterdam, *I first brought it into* England

Folia hujuscè Aloes unius Digiti Longitudinem rarò superant, neque Planta ipsa ad majorem Altitudinem, aut Crassitudinem Figuræ dimensionibus unquam crescit; sed ex Radicibus, Plantulæ ejuldem generis minores sæpissimè erumpunt. Folia, nodulis durissimis

The Leaves of this Aloes *are little more than an Inch in Length, nor is the Plant ever larger than the Figure, but is very apt to fling out* Off-sets, *or young Plants; the Leaves of this Plant are very* thick set, *with Knots resembling Pearls*

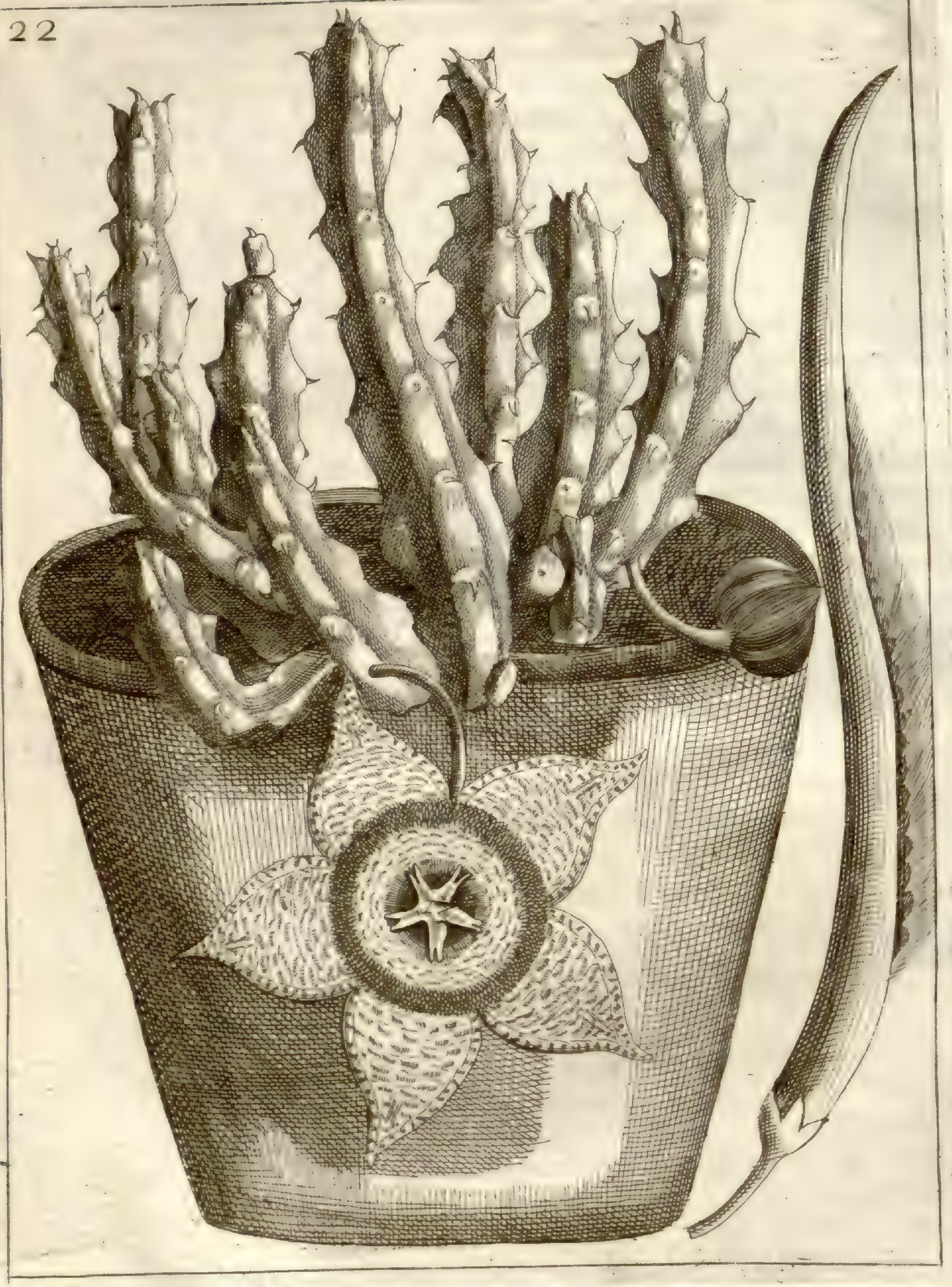
Pearls which are of an hard Substance, from the Center of this Plant, in August, *comes forth the Flower Stem, which rises about a Foot high, dividing it self towards the Top in several Branches, upon which come the Flowers of a greenish White, after which follows the Seed, which ripens very well with us.*

The Off-sets *of this* Aloe *may be taken from the Mother Plant in* July, *and be planted for Increase, and the Leaves also will take Root, being planted at the same time; it requires a little Water, and a common Greenhouse in the Winter.*

Margaritarum formam gerentibus, dense sparguntur, e Meditullio provenit Scapa, mense Augusti, ad altitudinem Pedis unius assurgens, & indè Summitatem versùs, in Ramusculos plurimos sese dividens, è quibus exoriuntur Flores Coloris subviridis ad lacteum proximè accedentis Semen postremò in lucem prodit, & in hoc Cœlo, ad summam Maturitatem citò progreditur.

Facile propagatur hæc Aloë Plantis junioribus Satis frequanter ax ipsa radice continuo pullulantibus.

Folia, modo haud dissimili, eodem tempore plantata; Radices agent; aquæ parum illi sufficit, & Hypocaustum vulgare illam è brumali frigore tuetur.



Asclepias aizoides, Africana, *J. R. H.* 94. Apocynum humile, aizoides, siliquis erectis Africanum *Ho. L. B.*

E Locis saxosis, aridis & montanis, propè Promontorium Bonæ Spei, oritur hæc Planta, Caules, absque Foliis, tales quales in Figurâ ostenduntur ejiciens, qui, Plantâ vigente, Coloris sunt graminei, ad Genicula autem Purpureo subfuscato inumbrati. Hi quàm facillimè Radices agunt, & humi serpunt, Mensem circitèr Augusti Flosculis tenerrimis pullulantes, qui citò post primum Aspectum turgescunt, & demum (quomodo Representatione ostenditur) sese expandunt. Area hujusce Floris est Coloris viridis ad aurcum accedentis, Maculis sivè Punctulis purpureis ad fuscum inclinantibus obsignata, cum Stella concentrali ejusdem Coloris.

Hic Flos Fœtorem emittit instar Cadaveris, qui Fœtor Muscas quam plurimas illic Ova deponere invitat.

The small creeping thick leav'd Cape Bruillary.

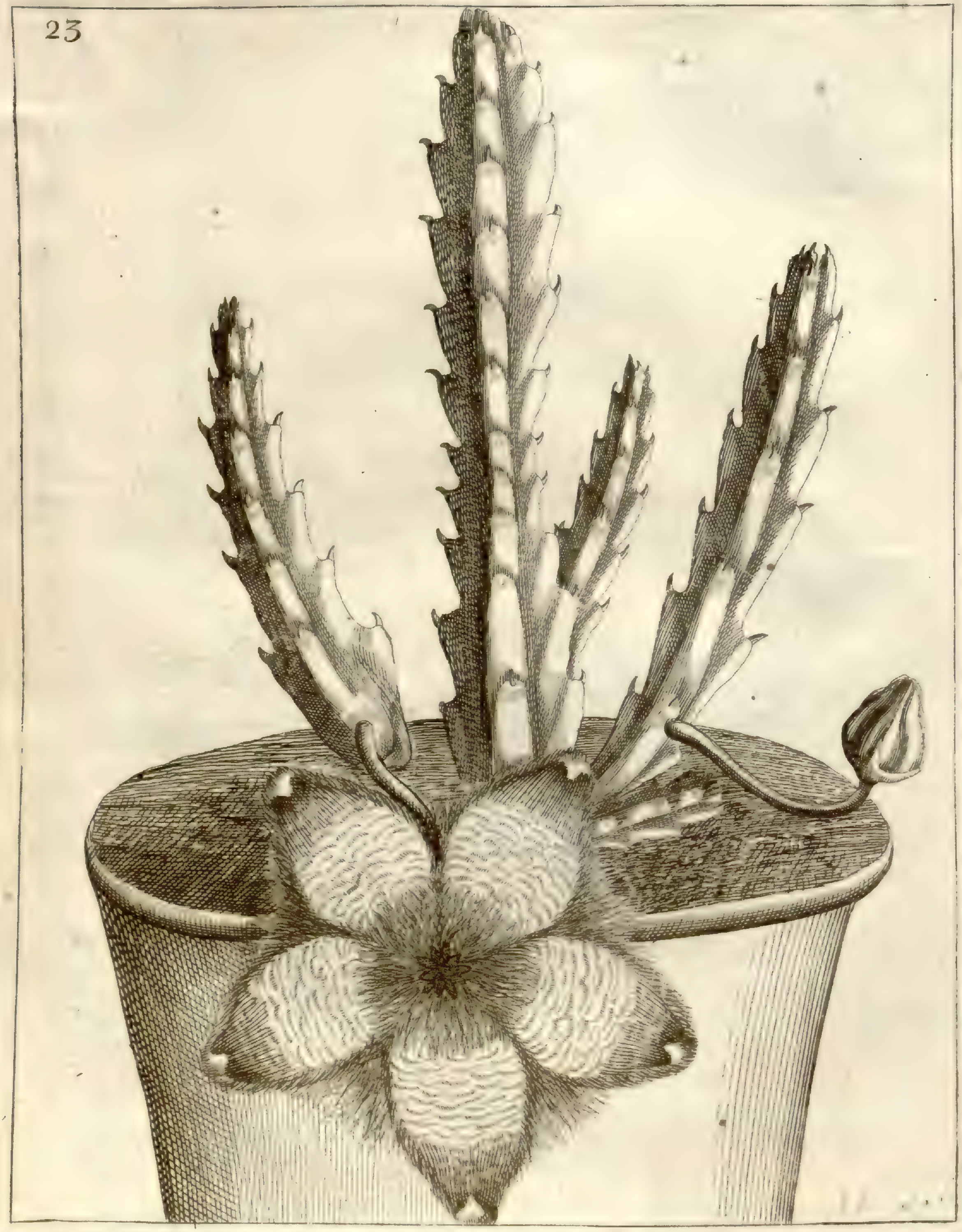
THIS Plant is found naturally growing in dry, stony, mountainous Places, about the Cape of Good Hope, *producing such Stems, without Leaves; as are represented in the Figure; they are of a Grass green Colour, shaded at the Joints with a browniſh Purple, when the Plant is in Health. These Stems take Root very easily, and creep along the Ground, shooting forth, about* August, *their Flower-buds, which swell apace when they begin to appear and at length open as the Figure expresses, the Ground of the Flower being a yellowish Green, which is mark'd with browniſh purple Spots, with the Star in the Center of the same Colour.*

This Flower yields a strong Scent like Carrion, which entices the Flies *to lay their Eggs upon it. When the Blossom is past*

there succeed long Cods, which contain Seeds resembling those of an Apocynum, *or* Dogs-bane, *of a Chesnut Colour, being pointed with a Down or Cotton like Substance. This may be propagated either by Seed, or by setting the Stems in the Earth. It requires a warm House in Winter, and no Water, but in the hottest Summer Weather.*

A Semine, sive è Ramusculis in Terram insitis, hæc Planta oritur. Ædem calidam hiberno Tempore petit, parum autem Aquæ, nisi in calidissima Æstatis Siccitate.

Asclepias



Asclepias Africana, aizoides, flore pulchre fimbriaco. Commel rar. 19.

IN Locis montanis, atque saxosis, propè Promontorium BonæSpei, crescit hæc Planta, & se priori, more Vegetationis, quam maximè assimulat, nisi ut Scapos illius majores, & paulò erectiores emittit, neque ad Radices agendos maximè sunt propensæ. In summâ Valetudine Coloris sunt graminei, & in extremâ tantum Senectute ad purpureum aliquantulùm declinant.

Flores quam plurimos Junii, Julii & Augusti mensibus, præbet hæc Planta, qui prioribus Coloris sunt surdioris, & tam in Centro quam in extremis Marginibus purpurea Lanugine pulcherrimè ornantur; Olfactui autem nihilominus priore, offendunt.

Hanc Plantam ex Hortis Amstelodamensibus in Angliam *anno* 1714. ipse primus attuli. Scapos sive Virgultas in Terram inserendo, facillimè propagatur, & modo supradicto Culturam recipit.

The larger thick leav'd Cape Fritillary

THIS Plant is a Native of the mountainous stony Grounds about the Cape of Good Hope, *and is in many Respects like the former in its mode of Growth, but brings its Stems somewhat larger and more upright, which are not very apt to take Root; they are of a Grass green Colour when they are in Health, and tending to a purple, when the Plant is decaying.*

This Plant, if we do not cut it too much, is very free to give us Flowers in June, July, *and* August, *which are darker colour'd than the former, and adorn'd, on the Edges and in the Center, with a fine purple Down, but is no less disagreeable to the Smell than the former.*

I brought this first into England, *anno.* 1714. *from* Amsterdam. *It is easily propagated by setting the Stems in the Earth, and must be managed like the former.*

The ſmaller dwarf Tongue leav'd Fig-Marygold.

THIS Plant, as well as the former, is a Native of Africa, *growing in dry Ground, ſeldom exceeding three Inches in Height, but lying cloſe to the Earth, the Leaves are very ſucculent, about an Inch broad, and about three Inches long, if they are not kept too cloſe from the Air, but when they are kept too hot, I have known the Leaves of this Plant above four Inches long; between the Leaves come forth the Flowers like that in the Figure without Foot-ſtalks, whoſe Petals are of a bright yellow Colour, theſe are ſeen all the Summer, after which the Fruit ripens.*

We propagate this Plant from the Off-ſetts, *which we ſet in the Earth, after they have lain in the Sun a Day or two to dry.*

A common Green-houſe, will preſerve it in Winter.

Ficoides Afric, acaulos, Foliis latiſſimis, craſſiſſimis, lucidis, conjugatis, brevioribus flore, aureo amplo, Pedunculo brevi. Boerh. Ind. alt. 292. No. 7.

PLanta hæc quemadmodum, & proximè ſuperius deſcripta, ſolo Africano Originem ſuam acceptam refert, creſcitq in Locis aridis. Planta integra Digitos tres Altitudine raro ſuperat, ſed humilius prope Terram creſcit, Folia illius Succi ſunt plena, & ad unius Digiti Latitudinem, & trium Digitorum Longitudinem, ſeſe extendunt, niſi ex Aere puro nimis occluduntur, ſin vero Calori perquàm intenſo nudata ſunt, Folia hujuſce Plantæ ſæpiſſime vidi ad quatuor Digitorum Longitudinem perveniſſe. E medio Foliorum erumpunt Flores, haud diſſimiles Repreſentationi Æneæ hic adhibitæ, cum Pedunculo, hujuſce Floris Petali Flavedinis ſunt lucidiſſimi; hi omni æſtivo Tempore Oculis apparent, & his diſcedentibus Fructus ad Maturitatem accedit.

Hanc Plantam ex Ramuſculis ſive Virgultis ſæpenumerò propagatur, quæ Terræ mandantur, poſtquam unius vel duorum Dierum Spatium in Radiis ſolaribus ad exſiccandum accubuerant.

Hypocauſtum vulgare è Frigore brumali illam tutam conſervabit.

The

H. Hulsbergh Sc:

25

H. Hulsbergh Sculp:

The large Silver Olive leav'd Fig Marygold.

THIS Plant is a quick Grower, shooting forth its Branches about seven Inches in a Summer, the Leaves which are set on in Pairs, *are of the Size and Figure of large Olive Leaves, powder'd with Silver.*

In June *and* July, *at the End of every Shoot come forth Radiated Flowers, which are five or six in Number, the Petals are of a Silver White, but the Center is of a Straw Colour. The whole Plant is inclined to run upon the Ground, where it will strike Root of its own accord, and is easily propagated by cutting off the young Shoots, and setting them in the Earth in the Summer.*

It must be shelter'd in a common Green-House in the Winter.

Ficoides Africana procumbens, Foliis planis, conjugatis, lucidis, perfoliata, Floribus amplis, filamentosis, ex albo flavescentibus.

OCyus crescit hæc Planta, Ramulos suos in unius Æstatis Spatio, ad digitos septem, Longitudine porrigens. Folia binatim posita, Punctis variegata argenteis, quæ, Sole splendente, hujus Plantæ Pulchritudinem augent plurimum.

Extra Extremitates uniuscujusq Ramuli, Junii & Julii Mensibus Flores radiatos emittit. Petali Coloris sunt argentei verè albicantis, Meditullium autem straminei. Planta integra Humi serpit, ubi Sponte, seu nullo cogente, Radices aget, & tunc Ramulorum tenerrimorum Excisione, & in Terram, æstivo Tempore, Insitione facillimè propagatur.

Conservatorium sive Hypocaustum vulgare ex Injuriis Hiemalibus illam defendet.

Ficoides

Ficoides Africana, frutescens, perfoliata, Folio triangulari, glauco, punctato, Cortice lignoso, candido, tenui. *Boerh.* Ind. alt. 290. No. 16.

The larger perfoliated Fig-Marygold.

HÆC Ficoides Cœlo & solo Africano Originem ducit, & in locis saxosis, haud dissimilis Plantæ supradictæ, nutritur. Sed quod notatu dignum est, Folia & Pedunculi, (veluti Tabulâ facillimè demonstratur) unius & ejusdem sunt Substantiæ continuatæ. Colore gaudet viridi ad Albedinem paululùm accedente, tardè crescit, & cùm ad Altitudinem sex pluriùmve Digitorum accrevit, haud facilè sese sustinet, quamobrem Fulcris illam sustentare curamus. Flores se ostentant in Mense Augusti: Coloris purpurei ad Rubedinem inclinantis, in Meditullio orbicularem continens Figuram, ad Albedinem tendentem.

THIS Ficoides is a Native of Africa, *growing in such stony Places as the former, and is very remarkable in having its Leaves and their Foot-stalks all of one Piece, as the Figure expresses. This Plant is of a whitish green Colour, growing but slowly, and not capable of supporting it self, when it is above six Inches high, so that we usually support it with Props, I have yet only seen it flower in my Garden, the Blossoms appear'd in* August, *radiated with Petals of a reddish purple Colour, having in the Center a Bottle like Figure, somewhat whitish, and powder'd on the Top with yellow Dust.*

Radices sunt *fibrosæ*, & perpaucæ, si tantum Magnitudinem Plantæ nutriendæ in animo revolvis. Propagatur Terræ Inserendo ejus Ramuscu-los Mense Maii.

Its Roots are fibrous, and very few in Proportion to the Plant it is to nourish, it is propagated by Cuttings planted in May.

The

H. Hulsbergh Sculp.

The ſmaller perfoliated Fig-Marygold.

THIS Fig-Marygold *is alſo a Native of* Africa, *and in its manner of growing imitates the former but the Leaves are much greener.*

The Branches, when they begin to grow woody, have a Springineſs in them, as if they were hung upon Wires; but the Plant muſt nevertheleſs be ſupported with Props, when it is more than ſix Inches high, I have not yet heard that it has flower'd in England, *'tis propagated as the former.*

Ficoides Afric. Foliis triangulari, glauco, perfoliato, breviſſimo, Apice ſpinoſo. Boerh. Ind. alt. 29. No. 17.

HÆC Ficoides Africano Solo eſt oriunda, Forma quoque creſcendi priori haud diſſimilis, niſi ut Folia ejicit multò viridiora.

Ramuli, cum primum ſunt lignoſi, quamdàm quaſi Tendacitatem retinent, Filo veluti metallico firmati; Plantam ipſam nihilominus Suſtentaculis incumbere neceſſe eſt, cum ad Altitudinem amplius ſex Digitorum accrevit. Flores ſe oſtentant in Menſe Auguſti Coloris purpurei ad Rubedinem inclinantis. Propagatur, veluti in prioribus oſtenditur.

Tithy-

Tithymalus aizoides, arborescens, spinosus, caudice angulari, Nerii folio *Commel Prælud Bot* 56.

A Promontorio Bonæ Spei nobis hæc Planta est advecta, è Terrâ Ramulis oritur Succulentissimis erectis, qui nihilominùs nodis irregularibus in extremitatibus circumvolvuntur, quorum unumquemque supra, duæ Spinæ breves oriuntur subfuscæ, & illinc exoriuntur Folia Succies Foliorum Sedi arbor plenacentis formæ aliquatenùs accedentia.

Hæc Planta ad altitudinem unius circitèr Pedis frondescit, & postea Arbusculum esse trium Altitudine Pedum progreditur.

Conservatorium vulgare, ex Injuriis Hyemalibus illam defendet, &, Ramusculos abscindendo, & eos in terram inserendo, mense Junij, propagavi, cum primum duorum triumvè dierum Spatium Radiis Solaribus, expositi, accubuerunt ad arescandum Vulnus eorum, à materna Plantâ excissione effectum. Ex illis enim omni amputatione Succus Lacteus ubertìm effluit.

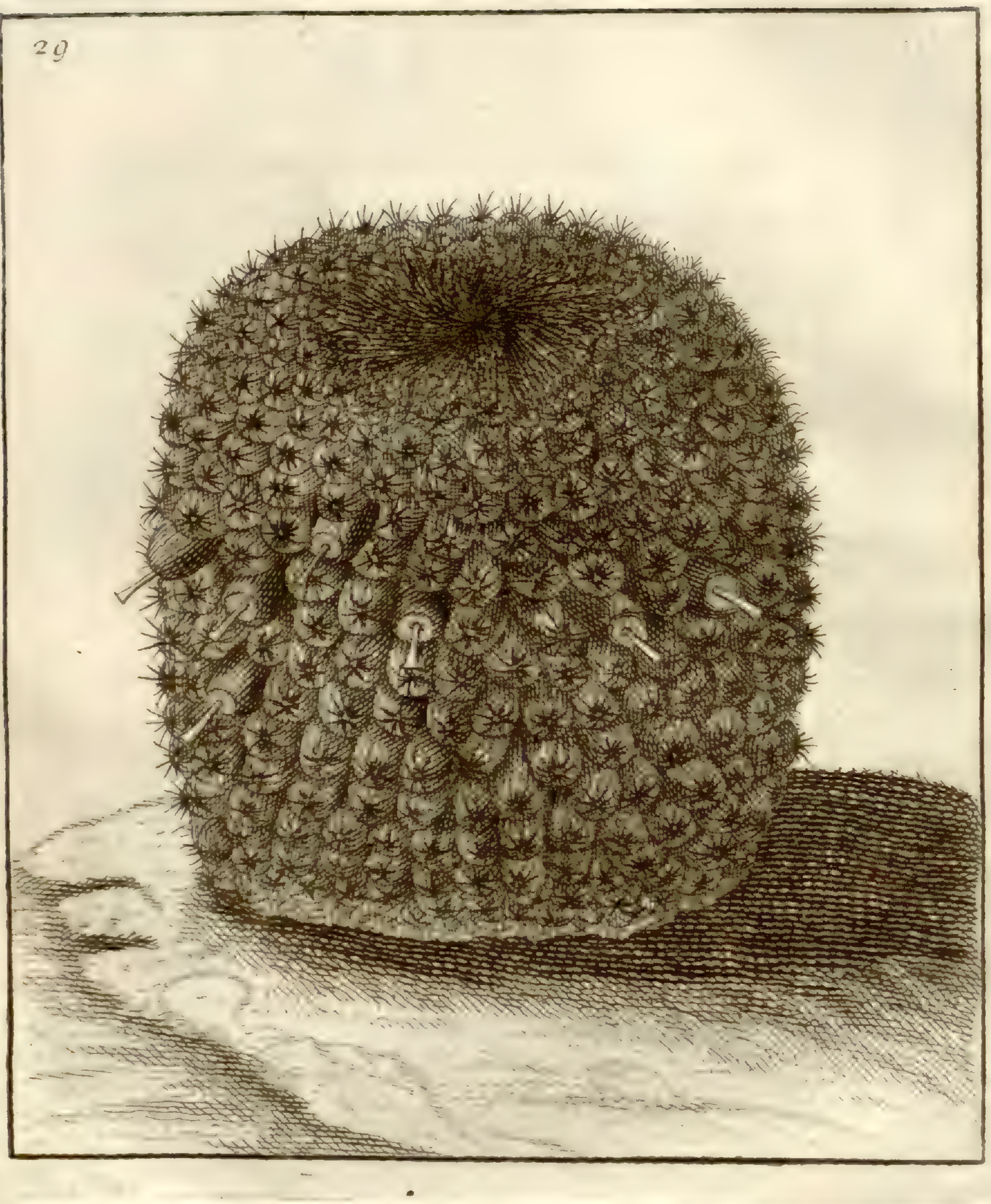
The Oleander leav'd Euphorbium.

THIS Plant is brought to us from the Cape of Good-Hope, *it rises out of the Ground with green Succulent Stems, which shoot upright, but are irregularly knotted on the Edges; on each of which Knots are placed a couple of short browniſh Spines, from whence also spring the Leaves, which are Succulent and somewhat shaped like the Leaves of the* Sedum Arboreſcens.

This Plant, when it is a Foot high begins to Branch and will in time make a Shrub of about three Foot high.

I have kept it in a common Green-House, and propagated it by the small Shoots, setting them in fine Earth in June, *first letting them lie two or three Days in the Sun to dry up the Wound made by taking them from the Mother Plant, for upon every Amputation the Milky Juice flows abundantly.*

Small



Ficoides, seu Ficus Africana Sphærica Tuberculata Lactescens, Flore Albo Fructu Pyramidali Rubro.

HUNC Melo Carduum è Promontorio Bonæ Spei originem traxisse constat, & frigore Hyemalia in Conservatorio vulgari haud difficillimè passus est. Sex superasse digitos nondum aliquos adhùc me vidisse memini, nihilominus perpauci eorum in Hortis Amstelodamensibus diù floruerant.

Truncus hujuscè Plantæ, trium Digitorum Diametri, Substantiam Pomi internam quam maximè assimulat, & omnis illius superficies Mamellis usquequaque circumvelata, mellis summitates vero ornatæ sunt Nodulis spinarum Stellas referentium, è quarum interspatiis apparent Flores, & postea erumpunt Fructus primo quidèm aspectu, plenè ac perfectè maturos, & ad Ruborem altum accedentes. Illis continentur Semina quædam exigua nigra, quæ in Areolâ callida sata, Plantas juniores proferrent: Sìn autem Cacumen sivè Summitatem illius exscindimus stirps reliqua Verticibus novis repullulabit, qui Vertices, æstivo tempore abscissi, ad majus Incrementum, in terram sunt inserendi.

Small African Melon-Thistle.

THIS Melon-Thistle *is brought to us from the Cape of* Good-Hope, *and is hardy enough to stand the Winter in a common* Green-*House. I have not yet seen any of them exceed six Inches in height, tho' there are some of them at* Amsterdam, *that have been there many years.*

The Body of it, which is about three Inches Diameter, is of the Substance of the Flesh of an Apple, which is cover'd all over with green-Knots pointed with Stars of a reddish brown Colour, from between which come forth the Flowers, and afterwards the Fruit breaks out at once perfectly ripe, and of a deep red Colour: These include little black Seeds, which being sown in an hot Bed, will bring forth young Plants, or if we cut off the Top of the Plant, the remaining part will put forth young Heads, which may be separated from it in the Summer, and planted for Increase.

The Little Cluſter'd Aloë.

THIS Aloe is alſo an African *Plant, and is the ſmalleſt of any of that Tribe.*

The Roots are fibrous and white, ſuſtaining many Leaves placed round about the Center of the Plant; theſe Leaves are pointed at the Extremities, and their Margins or Edges, as well as their Backs, are ſet with whitiſh tender Spines.

In Auguſt *appears the flower Stalk, bearing whitiſh Flowers towards the Top.*

It has not yet ripen'd any Seed with us, but may be eaſily propagated by the young Plants which frequently appear about the Root.

It loves a light Soil, a temperate Air, and little Water.

Aloë Afric. minima, atroviridis; ſpinis herbaceis numeroſis ornata. *Boerh. Ind.* p. 131.

ALOE hæc quoque Africana Planta, & inter tribules ſuos minimum eſt.

Radicibus ſuſtentatur hæc Aloe fibroſis & albicantibus, folia multa in Orbem poſita his innaſcuntur, & in mucronem acutum exeunt, in utraque margine & dorſi medio ſpinis armantur albis & inermibus; hoc eſt non rigidis ſed flexibilibus.

Menſe Auguſto ſcapus floriferus prodit è centro hujus plantæ, in extremis parit flores colore albido.

Semina hactenus produxit nulla, ſed per plantas juniores ex ipſis radicibus pullulantes propagari poteſt.

Terra arenoſa, Aer temperatus, Aquæ parum plantæ huic ſunt in deliciis.

The END.

FINIS.

30.

Admonitio ad Bibliopegum.

IN hoc libro Icones agglutinandæ ſunt chartarum laciniis, ſingulæ autem inſerantur ſuis locis, ut hic ordine notantur.

Directions to the Bookbinder.

IN binding of this Book the Figures muſt be paſted each of them to front the proper Page, as follows.

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N. B. *This Work will now be carried on with all Expedition.*

HISTORIA

Plantarum Succulentarum:

COMPLECTENS,

Hasce Insequentes PLANTAS,

Aloen scilicet, *Ficoiden*, *Cereum*, *Melocardum*

Aliasque ejus Generis,

Quæ in *Horto Sicco* coli non possunt.

SECUNDUM

Prototypum, puta Naturam, in TABELLIS ÆNEIS INSCULPSTAS.

EARUNDEM

Descriptiones huc accedunt, & Cultura.

DECAS IV.

A RICARDO BRADLEY, *Prof. Bot. Cantab.* R. S. S.

LONDINI:
Impensis AUTHORIS, Prostant Venales a *Gul. Mears* apud insigne *Agni* propè portam *Templi.* 1727.

Mo.Bot. Garden,
1902.

THE

HISTORY

OF

SUCCULENT PLANTS:

CONTAINING

The ALOES, FICOIDS, (or FIG-MARY-GOLDS) TORCH-THISTLES, MELON-THISTLES, and such others as are not capable of an *Hortus-siccus*.

Engraved, from the *Originals*, on *Copper-Plates*; With their *Descriptions*, and Manner of Culture.

DECADE IV.

By RICHARD BRADLEY, *Professor of* Botany *in the University of* Cambridge, *and* F. R. S.

LONDON:

Printed for WILLIAM MEARS, at the *Lamb* without *Temple-Bar*. MDCCXXVII.

VIRO REI

BOTANICÆ Peritissimo

M^ro. *SHERRARD*, Legum Doctori,

Smyrnensi non ita pridem Consuli.

Quartam hanc Decadem Plantarum Succulentarum Humillime D. D.

In omni Obsequio

Devinctissimus,

RICARDUS BRADLEY.

TO THE

Moſt Incomparable, Learned, and Acurate *Botaniſt*,

Dr. *SHERRARD*, L. L. D. and F. R. S.

Late Conſul at *S M Y R N A*;

This Fourth Decade of *Succulent Plants* is moſt Humbly Dedicated and Preſented,

By his

moſt obliged,

humble Servant,

RICHARD BRADLEY.

31

Sturt Sc.

Sedum Majus Arborescens I. B. 33. 686.

The Tree Houseleek, with a Yellow Flower.

PLANTA hæc ad sex septemve pedum altitudinem assurgit, complures exerens ramusculos erectos; fulcitque in apicibus racematim foliorum corona, rosarum more, ordine tamen dispositas; quod ex Icone constabit. Apices hi rosæ-formes expandunt sese plerumque tres quatuor ve digitos, foliisque gaudent binos pollices longis, colorem viridiorem referentibus.

Florescente hac Planta, ex apicum meditullio pediculus emicat ad altitudinem

THIS Plant will grow to be six or seven Foot high, bringing many Branches, which grow upright, bearing on each Top an Head of Leaves in Clusters, almost in the Manner of a Rose, but very regularly set together; as may appear by the Figure. These Rose-like Heads measure generally about three or four Inches over, and each Leaf is about two Inches in Length, of a Grass-green Colour.

When this Plant attempts flowering, one of the Heads breaks forth from

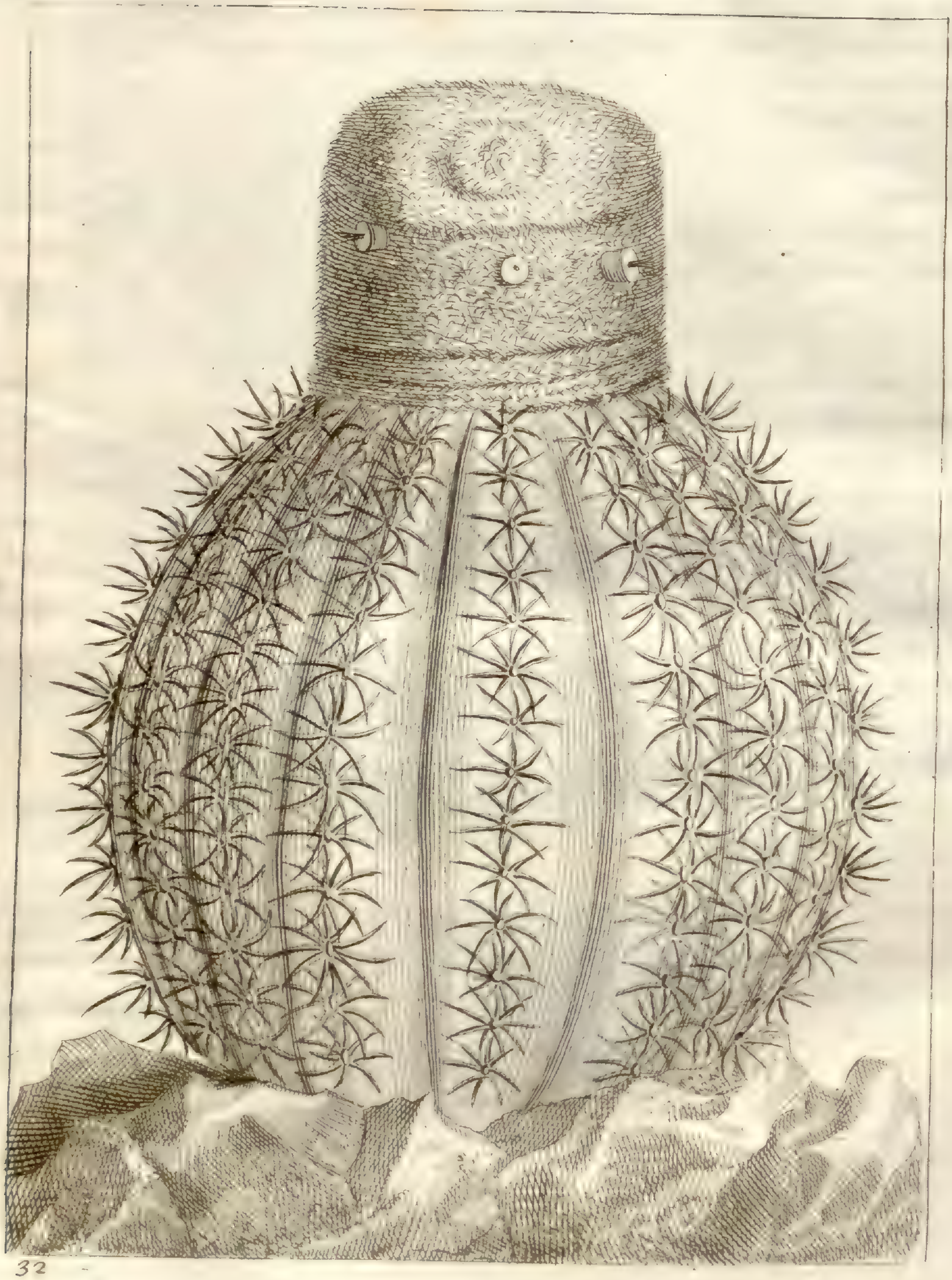
dinem pedalem, utrinque foliis decoratus; germinatque Figura pyramidali, flavis abunde ornatus floribus & stellatis. Planta vero hujus Descriptionis ectipum, medio *Augusto* florere cœpit, &, ritu florum congenerum, maximam Hyemis partem flosculos edebat; maturum autem semen ejus nondum mihi contigit videre.

from the Middle; and rises till it becomes a Stalk of a Foot high, adorn'd with Leaves on every Side, and then branches in a pyramidal Form, bearing Yellow Star-like Flowers in great Numbers. The Plant which I delineated this from, began to flower about the Middle of Auguſt; *and according to the Manner of others of the same Kind, continued flowering the greatest Part of the Winter; but I have not yet discover'd any ripe Seed upon it.*

In mensibus æstivalibus terraque cribrata surculi nullo negotio radices agunt; Hyeme tamen imbres & frigora repellantur, operculis interpositis. Species hujus tribûs foliis variegatis, apud nos degit: nondum tamen, ut memini, nobiscum in florem prorupit.

It is easily propagated, by setting the Branches in fine sifted Earth, in any of the Summer Months, and kept from Water in the Winter, or while we shelter it from the Frost in the Greenhouse; we have a Sort of this, with variegated Leaves, but it has not yet flower'd with us.

Ectrinomé-



32

Echinomeloeacti.

PLANTA hæc nomine Melocardui insignitur ex partibus; quoniam caulis ejus melonis æmulus canaliculatus & multangulus conspicitur; cujus extremitates spinis stellatis sunt obsitæ, semunciam & dimidium longæ: Hinc enim appellationem sortitur Melocardui.

Spinosus caulis, & Melonis æmulus, insummitate gerit coronam lanuginosam, in cujus superficie rubeæ exiles spinæ, aurantii maturi colorem simulantes, risuntur; & ex spinarum meditullio præcoces oriuntur fructus, coloris mali Persicæ inter florendum; quibus durantibus per paucos dies, ocyus decidunt.

D. Fairchild Hoxtoniensis, Rei hortensi promovendæ natus, quamplurimas hujusmodi plantas sativas suscitavit ex pulvino calenti: Et amputata summitate, tenelli succrescent ramusculi, idque repetitis

The Turk's Head, or Turk's Cap, so call'd in America, or with us the true Melon-Thistle.

THIS Plant is particularly call'd Melon-Thistle, because the Body of the Plant resembles a Melon, being ribb'd, and consisting of many Angles; the Edges of which are very thick, set with Star-like Thorns, about three Fourths of an Inch long, which is the Occasion of giving it the Name of Thistle as well as Melon.

This thorny and Melon-like Body bears on its Top a woolly or cottony Head, on the outside of which, appear reddish small Spines, which gives is a Colour not much unlike that of a full ripe Orange; from the midst of which, come forth the Fruit full ripe, of a Peach-bloom Colour, which remain a few Days upon the Plant, and then drop off.

From the Seed of this Fruit, Mr. Fairchild, *a famous Gardener of* Hoxton, *has raised many young Plants, by sowing them in the Summer in Hot-beds; and if the Head be then cut off, the Plant will put*

tis vicibus; adeo ut numeroſa propago plantationi inſerviat.

Hæc planta, aqua pauxillulâ contentus, perpetuum & intenſum ſolem poſtulat; ad littus vero noſtrum appellit ex inſulis Nevis & S. Chriſtophori, Americanis.

Hanc plantam aliquoties vidi tres pedes altam, pedemque latam in prominenti parte; licet cum huc aſportetur ſuperat pedem altitudine.

forth new Branches, if we may ſo call them, that may be afterwards cut off and tranſplanted.

This is a Plant that loveth very little Water, and muſt have conſtantly a great Share of Heat. We receiv'd them from the Iſlands, Nevis, and St. Chriſtopher's in America.

I have ſeen of this Plant three Foot high, and in the broadeſt Part above a Foot over, but it is moſt commonly brought to us about a Foot high.

Aloe

Sturt fc.

Aloe Africana, cauleſcens, foliis caulem amplectentibus, floribus aurentiacis. Dom. Gul. Sherrard.

ALOE hæc maculoſa, tantùm cedit majori Americanæ ſpeciei in hortis noſtris frequentandis: Folia ejus plus minus pedem longa, cum ad juſtam magnitudinem accreverint; in ſummitate ſunt acuminata deſcendentibus ſpinis. Color gramineus albo maculatus, intuenti conſpectum præſe fert gratiſſimum.

Menſe Julio ſcapus floriferus prodit e centro hujus plantæ, in Extremis parit flores colore balauſtino.

Facile propagatur hæc Aloe plantis junioribus ſatis frequenter ex ipſa radice continuo pullulantibus.

Aerem adamat calidum et aridum, aquæ vero parum.

Common-ſpotted American Aloe.

THIS ſpotted Aloe, next to to the great American Kind, has been the moſt common in our Gardens. The Leaves are about a Foot in length, when they are at their full growth; they are pointed at the Extremities and thorn'd on the Sides; their Colour is a Graſs-green, maculated with White, which renders the Plant very agreeable.

From the Centre of this Plant riſes the Flower-Stalk, in July, *bearing at the Extremity, the Flowers of a bright red Colour.*

This is eaſily propogated by young Plants, which frequently appear about the Root.

It loves a warm dry Air and little Water.

Ficoides, seu Ficus aizoides Africana erecta, teritefolia, floribus albis umbelatis. Par. But. 166.

AFRICANA est hæc planta, arbusculum refereus, pedes duos altum; Folia ejus glauci sunt coloris, binatim posita.

Planta hæc rarius Efflorescit licèt instante partu racemos emittit floribus peralbis apibusque flavis, suaveolentibus adinstar amygdalæ amaræ.

Eäm propagabis facilimè si ejus ramusculum in terram inserveris mensibus Junii & Julii.

Ficoides hæc etenim ejusque generis aliæ, amant aerem liberum, nisi planè nimis frigidum.

The White-flower'd, Sweet-scented, Umbeliferous Fig-Marygold.

THIS Plant is a Native of Africa, it makes a Shrub about two Foot high, bringing its Leaves in Pairs; at the Joints, of a Whitish-green Colour.

It blossoms but seldom, and then brings Clusters of very white Flowers with yellow Apices, smelling like bitter Almonds; the Leaves are of a Whitish-green Colour.

This Fig-Marygold is easily propogated, by planting Cuttings off it in June *and* July.

It may be kept the Winter in a common Green-house, and loves an open Air, when the Weather is not very sharp.

Ficoides,

Stuart jc.

Ficoides, seu Ficus aizoides Africana folio longo tenui, flore Aurantio Boerh. *Ind. alt.* 291 *Fo.* 5.

PROMONTORIUM Bonæ Spei nobis commendat hanc plantam: Suffruticis mensuram æquat, crescitque erecta, caule minutis capillis obsito; folia per paria ex articulationibus emittens punctis variegata Argenteis flores que ejus sunt coloris purpurei ad pallidum vergentis, in medio tullio petalorum striati purpureo saturatiori. Singula biennio hæc planta e sarmentis oriunda, mensibus æstivis; vivendo enim non tertium vincit annum.

Efflorescit hæc planta in mensibus Julio & Augusto; uberrime semen emittit, cui serendo mensis Martius benignissimus. Hyberno tempore hypocausti vulgaris ope indiget.

The Hairy Spindle-leav'd Fig-Marygold, with a pale Purple-Flower.

THIS Plant is brought to us from the Cape *of* Good-Hope; *it makes a small Shrub, holding its Shoots upright, the Stalks are cover'd with small Hairs, it bears its Leaves in Pairs, at the Joints; seemingly powder'd with Silver, and its Flowers are of a pale Purple Colour, striped through the Middle of the Petala, with a Deep-bar-Purple, we ought to raise this Plant from Cuttings, every two Years, any time in the Summer, for it dies when it has lived three Years.*

This flowers in July *and* August, *and bears Seed plentifully, which may be sown in* March; *it requires only a common Green-house in the Winter.*

Ficoides, seu Ficus, aizoides Africana, fruteſcens, folio glauco, parvo, flore violaceo, Boerh. *Ind. alt.* 290. N°. 8.

The Purple-flower'd, Spindle-leav'd Fig-Marygold.

HÆC planta forſan primùm præ cæteris ejuſdem generis, Anglicum inviſit ſolum: Porrigebat eam nobis Promontorium Bonæ Spei.

THIS Plant perhaps is one of the oldeſt Fig-Marygolds that we have had in England; *it was brought us from the* Cape *of* Good Hope; *it makes an upright Shrub, about two Foot high, bringing the Leaves in Croſs-pairs at the Joints.*

Ramuſculorum extremitate flores proveninunt menſibus Julio & Auguſto, more cæterarum Ficoidum irradiati: Sunt que coloris purpurei. Seo, neglecta renouvellatione, hæc planta vivendo non tertiam vincit annum. Biennio igitur nondum completo, & durante æſtate, præſegmina terræ ſunt inſerenda.

On the Extremity of the Branches come the Flowers, in July *and* Auguſt, *which are radiated like other Fig-Marygolds, and are of a blueiſh Purple-Colour; but this Plant will not laſt longer then three Years without renewing; and therefore when it is in its ſecond Year, plant ſome Cuttings off it in the Summer to raiſe new Plants.*

Shurt. fc.

37

Sturt sc.

Ficoides Afric. caule lignoso, erecta, folio triangulari, ensiformi, scabro, flore luteo, magno. Boerh. *Ind. alt.* 289.

The upright Triangular-leafed Fig-Marygold, with a yellow Flower.

AFFICANA hæc est planta arbusculum referens: Folia fert glauca, floresque flavi sive limonii coloris.

Ex hæc planta, media hyeme copiose pallulant flores tegmine accedente ne frigore aduratur, qua quidam tempestate folia remusculique uberius protuberant quam cùm in apricum proferuntur, copiam tamen aeris temperatioris & aquæ sustinabit, hæc planta parumque refugü frigóra protelabit.

Propogatur quemadmodum & proxime descripta planta.

THIS Shrub we received from the Cape *of* Good Hope; *the Leaves are of a blueish Green, and the Flower of a bright Yellow or Lemmon Colour.*

This Plant flowers in the Winter very freely, while it is in the Green-house; at which Time, the Leaves and Stalks grow longer than they usually do when the Plant is abroad: It delights in abundance of Air, and will bear frequent watering; a very little Shelter will defend it from the Frosts.

We may progate this Plant like the former.

Ficoides,

Ficoides Afric. reptans, folio triangulari, viridi, flore saturate purpureo.

FICOIDES hæc promontorio Bonæ Spei oriunda. Solum siccum saxosumque amat; caules enim & folia sunt generis succulentioris; plantaque omni ex parte humi serpens, obsidente humore, promptè putrescit; adeo ut modici imbr[illegible] nutrimini sunt satis, nisi [illegible] ut locus decl[illegible] diminuant. Notatu dign[illegible] quod genicula, ubi folia prorumpunt e novellis, distincta sunt colore rubeo-purpureo.

Planta hæc apud me florebat mense Septembri flores radiatos purpute coloris. Summitatibus præfectis numerus facillime adaugeatur sub æstivo sole.

The Club-leafed Creeping-Fig-Marygold, with purple Flowers.

THIS Fig-Marygold comes from the Cape *of* Good Hope: *It delights in a dry stony Soil, for the Stalks and Leaves are very succulent, and the whole Plant creeping upon the Ground, will easily rot with wet; and so it requires little Water where there is not a great share of Sun to dry the Surface of the Earth immediately; the Earth does not draw off the Moisture presently of it self: It is remarkable, for having the Joints where the Leaves appear in the new Shoots, markt with a reddish Purple-Colour.*

This Plant flower'd with me in September, *with radiated Flowers of a Purple-Colour. It is easily propogated by Cuttings planted in the Summer.*

38

39

Clark sc.

Ficoides Africana, aculeis longissimis & foliatis nascentibus ex alis foliorum, Boerh. *Ind. alt.* 290. N°. 18.

The Thyme-leaf'd Thorny-Fig-Marygold.

AFFRICANA est hæc Ficoides, fruteſcit ad altitudine pedalem, cum minutis foliis per pares adginicula diſpoſitis, formá triangulari.

Caulium extremitates in duris acutaſque ſpinas deſinunt, quibus diviſis tenuioris emergunt ſpinæ una cum faſciculis foliorum florumque pallide purpurei coloris. Florendi tempus cedit menſibus Auguſto & Septembri. Singulis annis, tempore æſtivo, renovetur ex ſarmentis, cum ad tertium annum non durabit. Rariſſimam hanc plantam ſolùm vidi in fortis releberrimæ nuper duciſſæ de *Beaufort.*

THIS is brought to us from the Cape *of* Good Hope: *It makes a Shrub about a Foot high, with ſmall triangular Leaves, of a Light-green Colour, ſet in Pairs at the Joints.*

The Extremities of the Stalks are terminated with hard ſharp Thorns, which branch into ſmaller Thorns, among which, come Knots of Leaves, and the Flowers of a pale Colour. The flowering Seaſon is in Auguſt *and* September. *It ſhould be renewed every Year, by Cuttings planted in the Summer, for it will not live to be three Years old. I have only ſeen this Plant in the Garden of the late cellebrated Dutcheſs of* Beaufort.

Ficoides Afric. reptans, folio triangulari, crasso, longissimo flore intus luteo, extus aurantiaco.

HÆC etiam planta Africam genitale solum fatetur, quæ humi procumbit semper, & redeunte æstate tenellos emittit surculos utrinque, quorum prope extremitates prodeunt flores pediculis insii tentes, pollicem & dimidium longis. Cur flos sese aperuit, petalorum pars superio coloris lucidè flavi, pars tamen alter colore subfusco flavoque variegata.

Folia formâ triangulari plus minus tres pollices longa, graminei color racematim posita.

Ex avulso ramulo, ut omnes plantæ aizoides, facile multiplicatur.

The creeping Cluster-leaf'd Fig-Marygold, with a Yellow-Flower.

THIS is also an African *which always lies close to the Earth, sending forth young Shoots every Summer from all Sides; near the Extremities of which, come the Flowers upon Foot-stalks, about an Inch and half long; when the Flower is open, the upper Side of the Petalls is of a bright Yellow-Colour, but the back Side of them is variegated with a brownish Red and Yellow.*

The Leaves are Triangular, and near three Inches long set together in Clusters, of a Grass-green Colour.

This Ficoides, as well as all other succulent Plants, may be encreased by Cuttings.

FINIS.

40

Stuart fc.

ADMONITIO ad Bibliopegum in hoc libro Icones agglutinandæ ſunt chartarum laciniis, ſingulæ autem inſerantur ſuis locis, ut hic ordine notantur.

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Note, The Fifth DECADE is now in the Preſs and compleats this Work.

N. B. The Reader is deſired to correct the Error of the Printer in Regard to the Folio's, which are wrong number'd, the Folio's 1. and 2. ſhould be 7. and 8.

HISTORIA
Plantarum Succulentarum:
COMPLECTENS,

Haſce Inſequentes PLANTAS,

Aloen ſcilicet, *Ficoiden*, *Cereum*, *Melocardum*

Aliaſque ejus Generis,

Quæ in *Horto Sicco* coli non poſſunt.

SECUNDUM

Prototypum, puta Naturam, in TABELLIS ÆNEIS INSCULPSTAS.

EARUNDEM

Deſcriptiones huc accedunt, & Cultura.

DECAS V.

A RICARDO BRADLEY, *Prof. Bot. Cantab.* R. S. S.

LONDINI:
Impenſis AUTHORIS, Proſtant Venales a *Gul. Mears* apud inſigne *Agni* propè portam *Templi.* 1727.

Mo.Bot. Garden,
1902.

THE HISTORY OF SUCCULENT PLANTS:

CONTAINING

The ALOES, FICOIDS, (or FIG-MARY-GOLDS) TORCH-THISTLES, MELON-THISTLES, and ſuch others as are not capable of an *Hortus-ſiccus*.

Engraved, from the *Originals*, on *Copper-Plates*; With their *Deſcriptions*, and Manner of Culture.

DECADE V.

By RICHARD BRADLEY, *Profeſſor of* Botany *in the Univerſity of* Cambridge, *and* F. R. S.

LONDON:

Printed for WILLIAM MEARS, at the *Lamb* without *Temple-Bar*. MDCCXXVII.

HONORATISSIMO VIRO

CAROLO WAGERO, Equiti,

Uni ex Dominis Delegatis quibis rerum Maritimarum cura mandatur, eidemque Claſſis *Britanniæ* prefecto, et Regiæ Majeſtati a Secretis Conſilijs.

Hec quinta Decas Succulentarum Plantarum in maſcimum Honoris ſignum humillime Dedicatur et offertur ab,

Obſequentiſſimo

et addictiſſimo,

ſibo Servo,

RICARDUS BRADLEY.

TO THE

RIGHT HONOURABLE

Sir CHARLES WAGER,

One of the Lords Commiſſioner's of the Admiralty, and one of His Majeſty's Moſt Honourable Privy-Councel.

This Fifth Decade of *Succulent Plants* is moſt Humbly Dedicated and Preſented,

By his

moſt obliged,

humble Servant,

RICHARD BRADLEY.

42 Sturt sc.

Fig. Insecta Pag. 10.

Cotyledon Africana frutescens flore umbellato Coccineo. C. Commelin. Hort. Amstelodam. p. 24.

The Scarlet-flower'd African Cotyledon.

TRUNCUM habet hæc Cotyledon rotundum, tubenrem & quasi genicula tum, qui in ramos dividitur, quos folia ex adverso bina ita amplectuntur, ut a ramulis transadigi videantur, hæc succulenta, lata, mucronata, & pauca hirsutie fimbriata sunt, ramulorum cacumina pulcherrime ornantur floribus numerosis, coccineis,

THIS Plant rises with a round Stem, some what reddish and knotted, which divides it self into several Branches, beset with Leaves in Crosspairs at the Joints. These Leaves are succulent, somewhat broad and pointed, and a little fringed on the Edges. On the Tops of the Stalks come the Flowers in great Numbers of a beautiful Carmine Colour

cineis, & umbellatim poſitis, & erectis, qui omnes monopetali, tubulati & quinquifidi ſunt, & in calyce quinquifido & ſuccu-lento naſcuntur, fructus è variis vaginulis componitur ſemine mi-nutiſſimo fœtis:

Per integram floret æſtatem.

Ex avulſo ramulo in terram de-pacto facillime propagatur cum ilico radices agat.

Caſpari Commelin M. D. Bo-tanices Profeſſoris & Academiæ Cæſareæ Naturæ Curioſorum Collegæ Horti Medici Amſtel Ædamenſis Plantæ Rariores & Exoticæ: Printed at *Leyden* 1706.

Colour placed in Umbells; they are monopetalous but divided at the Tops into five Parts, each Flower ſtanding in a green ſuccu-lent Calyx; and the Fruit or Seed-pod containing ſeveral Cells, full of very ſmall Seeds.

It flowers in moſt of the Sum-mer Months.

We may propogate this Plant eaſily, by ſetting Cuttings off it in the Earth, any time in the Sum-mer. I brought this Cotyledon firſt into England, *Anno.* 1714.

Ficoides

42

Sturt fc

Ficoides Afric. folio triangulari, ensiformi, brevissimo, flore purpurascente, filamentoso. Boerh. *Ind. alt* 190. N°. 19.

FICOIDES hæc rarissimi superat digitos quinque, & inter tribules suos minimum est Arbusculum; Folia vix frumenti granis Majora, compactè satis & conjunctius posita in suos ramusculos.

Mense Augusti flores emittit radiatos, eosque Elegantissimos purpurei coloris.

Fructus hujus plantæ, in Anglia hactenus me vidisse non Memini, quamvis passim apud Hortulanos curiosiores invenienda est hæc planta.

Eam propogabis facilè si ejus ramusculum in terram inserneris mensibus Junij & Julij.

Hæc planta etenim ejusque generis aliæ, amant aerem liberum, nisi planè nimis frigidum.

The Thyme-leaf'd Fig-Marygold.

THIS Fig-Marygold seldom makes a Plant above five Foot high, and is one of the smallest Shrubs of this Family. The Leaves are hardly bigger than Grains of Wheat, and are set very close together upon the Branches.

The Flowers are radiated and of a fine Purple-Colour.

They appear about August, *but I have not yet observ'd any ripe Fruit, notwithstanding it is growing in many curious Gardens.*

It is easily propogated, by planting Cuttings or young Shoots *off it, in* June *or* July.

This Plant, and all others of the same Tribe, love an open free Air, when the Weather is not extreme cold.

Ficoides Afric. folio triangulari, ensiformi, glauco crasso, flore amplo, aureo.

FICOIDES hæc in locis saxosis crescit propè promontorium Bonæ spei, folia ejus triangularis sunt figuræ, Coloris quidam viridis ad Albedinem aliquatenus accedentia, digitos tres longa propè terram racematim crescentia.

Flores se ostentant in mense Augusti, coloris aurei suis pediculis quinque vel sex digitos longi insistentes.

Eam propogabis facillimè si ejusdem ramusculos terræ inseveris ut moris est cum priùs descriptis.

Adamat Acrem Calidum & Aridum, aquæ verò parum.

The Dwarf - Triangular White-leaf'd Fig-marygold.

THIS Plant grows in stony Places, about the Cape *of* Good Hope; *the Leaves, which grow in Clusters close to the Earth, are of a greenish white Colour, of a triangular Figure, and about three Inches in length.*

The Flowers appear in August, *upon Foot-stalks of five or six Inches in length, they are radiated and of a Golden-Colour.*

We may easily propogate this Plant, if we set the Off-sets in the Earth, as directed for the former.

It loves a dry warm Air and little Water.

43

Sturt fc

Senecio Africanus arborſcens, folio Ficoidis Comel. *rar.* 40.

PLANTA hæc citiſſimè creſcit, ſed in hortis noſtris pedes duos altitudine raro ſuperat; caulem habet craſſum & rotundum cui undique adhærent folia craſſa, ſucculenta & mucronata, ramulorum cacumina in varios terminantur pediculos, qui flores in calyce multiſciſſo & cylyndraceo ferunt multifidos, ſemina, pappoſa.

Cæterum glauca eſt tota Planta & rore cæſio obducta.

Ex avulſo ramulo, ut omnes plantæ aizoides, facile multiplicatur.

Succus hujus plantæ viſcoſus, oderatus & dulcis eſt.

The Ficoid-leaf'd African Groundſell.

THO' this Plant is a quick Grower, yet it rarely exceeds the height of two Foot in our Gardens. The Stem is round and thick, ſending forth many Branches, about the Tops of which, grow the Leaves, without any exact Order; they are thick, juicy, and pointed at the Ends, from the Extremities of which Branches, come forth the Flower-Stalks, bringing Cluſters of Flowers, each conſiſting of many Flowrets, incloſed in a Calyx of a Cylindrical Figure; theſe are ſucceeded by Pappoſe Seeds.

Both the Leaves and Stalks of the Plant are glaucous, and powdered with a whitiſh Dew, which feels ſomewhat oily.

The Slips or Cuttings of this Plant, as well as thoſe of other ſucculent Plants, will eaſily take root.

The Juice of the Plant is viſcous, ſweet-ſcented, and ſweetiſh to the Taſte.

Euphorbium Africanum caule squamoso, tuberoso, minus, Boerh. *Ind. alt.* 258 N°. 7.

RADIX hujus Tithymali alba & crassa fibras aliquot emittit albicantes: Caules ex ipsa radice exit rotundus virridis & squamosus; circa caulis nascuntur ramuli & ut caulis squamosi, singulis squamis, cum juniores sicut, folia innascuntur parva & augusta.

In caulis ramulorumque summitate pediculi oriuntur mediam unciam longi, rotundi & crassi, quorum quisque florem gerit album unicum, monopetalum, in quinque profundas lacinias divisum, ut pentapetalus appareat, hæc itaque petala denuo in tres quatuorve alias lacinias dividuntur.

Seminibus maturis, & arulsis ramulis facile multiplicari potest, quum, ut cætera Tithymalorum Species aizoides.

Tota planta copiose lactescet. Adamat aerem calidum & aridum.

The Large White flower d African Spurge.

THE Root of this Spurge is white and thick, sending out whitish Fibres; from this Root riseth the Stem round. green and squamous, from which, shoot the Branches that also are squamous; from each of which, while the Shoots are young, shoot forth small narrow Leaves.

From the Tops of the Stems or Branches, come forth round thick Foot-stalks half an Inch in length, on which come the Flowers, which are whitish and monopetalous, deeply cut in five, so that the Flowers seem to be pentapetalous, and these seeming Petals are again cut in three or four Divisions.

We may easily encrease this, or any other succulent Tithymal by sowing the Seed, or by Cuttings.

The whole Plant is very full of Milk. It loves a warm dry Air.

Short sc.

Stuart sc

45

Ficoides Africana, fruteſcens, perfoliata, folio, triangulari glauco, punctato, cortice lignoſo candido, tenui. Boerh. *Ind. alt* 290. N°. 16.

HÆc indigena Africe aliquanto lato perfoliato generi tertiâ meâ decade memorato conſimilis, verum folio minora & vindiora eo habet, extreme etiam in hac foliorum partes rubentibus ſpinis interſeruntur.

Hujus flores rubicundi, purpurei, ejus artem apices flavi coloris ſunt. Floſculum hunc circiter eſtatis finem apparentem ſciſſionibus propogare eodemque quo alie Ficoides modo excolore licet.

The Thorny Perfoliated Fig-Marygold.

THIS is a Native of Africa, *Somewhat reſembling the large perfoliated kind Mention'd in my third Decade, but has its Leaves ſmaller and greener than that, and alſo the Extreme Parts of the Leaves in this, are ſet with reddiſh Thorns.*

The Flowers of this, are of a reddiſh Purple Colour, and their Apices are Yellow; their Eloſſoms appearing about the End of Summer. We may propogate this by Cuttings, and cultivate it like the other Ficoides.

Ficoides Afric. *procumbens* Tripolii *succulento folio, flore candido.* Pluck. Mant. 77. *Tab.* 329. *f.* 4.

HEC Planta quamvis multos annos in *Angliâ* fuerit, raro tamen in hortis inveniatur, ex *Africa* proveint; cito gravis eradit, adeo at Terram versus vergat, et Stipitibus eam alligari necesse sit. ut in Figura ostendimus, aliter in terram prostrata appareat.

Circiter *Augustum* petaliis argentei caudaris, apicibus in centro coloris straminei, floris edit.

Hujus fructus communis generis aliis multo major est.

Notandum, costas foliorum in medio, colore purpureo fore, quùm reliqua folii pars pallidâ viridatate sit.

Surculos sive scissuras plantando, antequam utriculi sive floris germina in ijs appareant, propagetur.

The Daisy-leav'd Creeping-Fig-Marygold.

THIS Plant has been many Years in England, *but is yet a scarce Plant in the Gardens; it is a Native of* Africa, *and soon becomes weighty enough to encline to the Ground; so that unless we tye it up to Sticks, as I have represented it in the Figure, it will lye flat to the Earth.*

It flowers commonly about August, *the Petals being of a Silver-White, and the Apices in the Centre, of a Straw Colour.*

The Fruit of this is much larger, in proportion, than any of the common Sorts.

It is remarkable, that the Ribbs in the Middle of the Leaves are of a Purple Colour, while the other Part of the Leaf is of a pale Green.

It may be propagated by planting the Slips or Cuttings before the Flower-Buds appear upon them.

Ficoides

47
Stuart lc.

48

Shirt Sc.

Ficoides Africana, *folio Plantaginis undulato, Micis Argenteis Aſperſo.* Tournf. *Ac. R. Sc. Ann.* 1705.

The Diamond Fig-Marygold.

HEC Animalis Planta, cui Adamantine arboris nomen indidi, ut ab Hortulanis dignoſcatur, a *Bone-Spei*, Premontorio proveniens.

THIS is an annual Plant from the Cape of Good-Hope, *to which I have given the Name of the* Diamond-Tree, *for it to be known amongſt the Gardiners.*

Unoquoque Anno a ſeminibus *Martio* et *Aprili* menſibus ſatis excitanda eſt.

It is raiſed, every Year, from Seeds ſown in March *or* April.

Quum primum comparet, folia aliquantulum formam foliorum Plantaginis aſſimilant; aliquando duos vel tres uncias lata, quinque aut ſix Digitis longe culminibus punctata, intra duos aut tres menſes frondeſcit, harum autem frondium folia diverſe admodum Figure a prima fronde ſunt, ut Icon oſtendit: tum autem prime tum poſtreme frondes itidem caules ſucculanti admodum, et puſtulis limpide aque contecti ſunt, que, ſole Plante allucente, totidem adamantes aſſimilant: Cerciter Menſis *Julium* et *Auguſtum* flores argentei candoris videntur, imum verſus colorem carneum

When it firſt appears, the Leaves are ſome-what of the Figure of the Plantain Leaves, ſometimes three or four Inches broad, and about five or ſix Inches long, pointed on the Tops; but in two or three Months it branches forth, and the Leaves of thoſe Branches are of a very different Figure from the firſt, as the Icon ſets forth; but the firſt and laſt Leaves, as well as the Stalks, are very ſucculent, and cover'd over with Bliſters of clear Water, which ſhining upon the Plant, reſembles ſo many Diamonds; about July *or* Auguſt *the Flowers appear of a Silver-*

carneum quodammodo repræsentant plerumque mense *Novembris* perit, apertis campis, æstivo tempore crescere gaudens: Eam fruticem, duos pedes altum edentem vidi.

Silver-White, enclining towards the Bottom to a Flesh Colour. It commonly perishes in November, *and loves to grow in the open Ground during the* Summer. *I have seen it make a Shurb two Foot high.*

Ficoides

49

Sturt sc.

Ficoides Neopolitanum *flore candido* H. L. B. Boerh. *Ind. alt.* 291. No. 15.

HANC Plantam unam ex Kali's *Parkenſoni*, vel ut aliter efferam, *Neopolitanam*, non vero (ut quidam Autumant) *Africanum* Ficoidem eſſe exiſtimo. Plantam circiter duos pedes altam efficit; rami Autum et Frondes admodum ſucculente et debiles, qua de cauſa pedis altitudinem ſuperans ſe ſuſtentare nequit; lucida viriditate quaſi argento arſperſa fulget. Flores ut in tabula videre licet; locantur, pallido, ſtramineo colore per omnes fere eſtivos menſes apparentes.

Sciſſionibus ut aliæ Ficoides propogatur.

The Roſemary-leav'd Fig-Marygold.

THIS Plant I ſuppoſe to be one of the Kali's of Parkinſon, *or that it is in other Terms a Fig-Marygold of* Naples, *and not of* Africa, *as ſome take it to be; It makes a Plant of about tooFoot high; but the Branches and Leaves are very ſucculent and weak, ſo that it cannot well ſupport itſelf, when it is more than a Foot high; It is all of a Light-green Colour, ſhining, as if it was powder'd with Silver. The Flowers are placed, as in the Figure, and are of a pale Straw Colour, appearing in moſt of the* Summer *Months.*

It is propagated from Cuttings, like the other Fig-Marygolds.

Cotyledonoidas Afric.

HEC Planta *Africe* indigena, Ficoides quaſdam aſſimilans foliis, que tranſverſis paribus juxta articulus ponuntur. Frutiœm duobus pedibus altum facit, e caule rotundo, aliquantulum nodoſo fuſco rubro colore Orientem. In ſummitatibus ramorum caules Florum circa Menſem *Septembrem* apparent, culminibus gerentes parvos candidos flores, qui Marceſcentes flaveſcunt, et denno ſeſe occludunt; ut alie ſucculente Plante propogatur, tant opere creſcit, ut frons in Terram decidens radices agit. Hanc Plantam primum in *Angliam*, *Anno* 1714. attuli.

F I N I S.

The Arboreſcent White-flower'd, Cotyledon.

THIS Plant is a Native of Africa, *reſembling ſome Sorts of Ficoides in its Leaves, and are ſet in croſs Pairs at the Joynts: It makes a Shrub about two Foot high, proceeding from a round Stem, ſome-what knotted, of a browniſh Red Colour. On the Summits of its Branches the Flower-Stalks appear about* September, *bearing on their Tops ſmall White Flowers, which, when the decay, turn Yellow, and then cloſe themſelves. It is propagated like other Succulent Plants, and is in a particular Manner given ſo much to Encreaſe, that even a fallen Leaf will take root with only falling to the Earth. I brought this firſt into* England, Anno 1714.

THE END.

This is described Dec.r V. pag.7

ADMONITIO ad Bibliopegum in hoc libro Icones agglutinandæ ſunt chartarum laciniis, ſingulæ autem inſerantur ſuis locis, ut hic ordine notantur.

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